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LIBRARIES

图书馆

李婵 编译

辽宁科学技术出版社

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博肯黑德图书馆与市中心大厦

Birkenhead Library and Civic Centre

Architect: ArchOfce & Michael Ng **Location:** North Shore City, New Zealand **Completion:** 2009 **GFA:** 2,600 m² **Photography:** ArchOfce

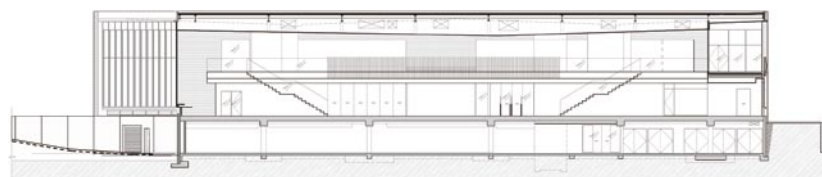
建筑设计: ArchOffice建筑事务所、迈克尔·吴 项目地点: 新西兰 北岸市 竣工时间: 2009年 建筑面积: 2600平方米 图片摄影: ArchOffice建筑事务所



Northwest elevation
西北侧立面图



Southeast elevation
东南侧立面图



Longitudinal section
纵向剖面图

1. Night view of northwest façade 1. 西北侧外立面夜景
2. Entrance 2. 入口
3. View from west 3. 西侧视角

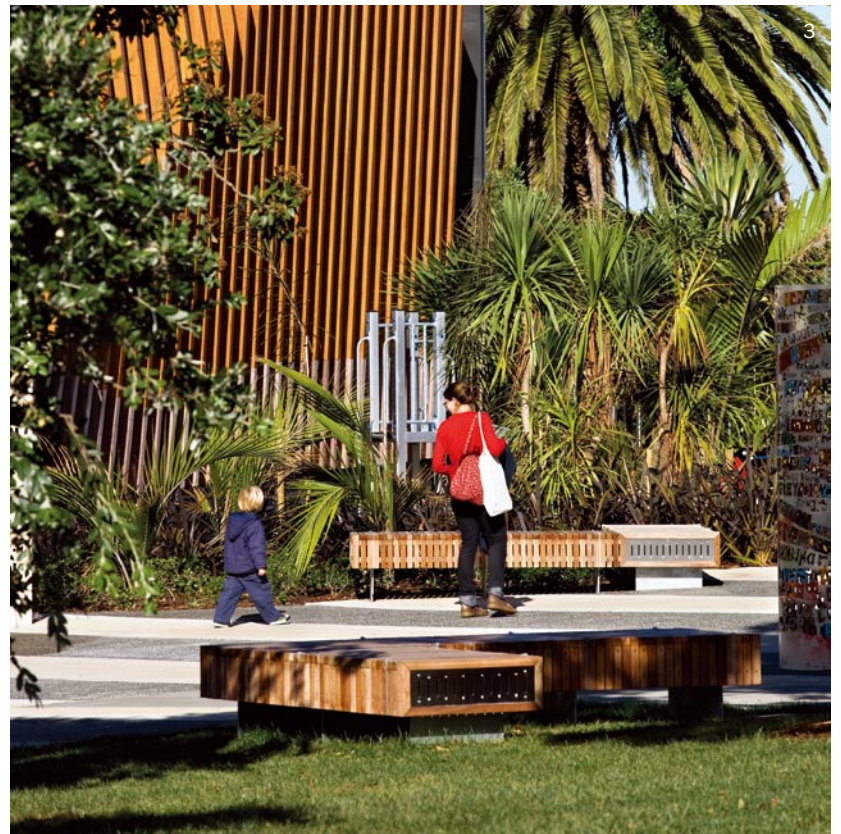
The new Birkenhead Library and Civic Centre is a purpose-built new-generation library situated on a reserve site in Birkenhead, Auckland, New Zealand. The architectural concept for the library is based around a simple narrative of looking through ancient trees that existed on the site to the view – thus notions of solid and void, transparency, light quality, pattern and form were considered and modelled to inform various design demands. The intention was to have a pleasant and verdant quality of light available within the building that subtly changes during the day, leading to the building becoming transparent at night.

There are a number of innovative uses of materials that were selected to both strengthen and complement the design concept. The use of brick both internally and externally historically acknowledges the old Plunket buildings that previously occupied the site and provides a strong organisational element to the building's floor plan. Laminated Purple Heart and Alaskan Yellow Cedar vertical "fins" undulate and screen the west façade. These are aesthetically sculptural while also practically acting as sun control. Timber "fins" are also used as balustrades on the mezzanine and exterior decks and create attractive detail when viewed from ground and street level. Patterned laser-cut sheets form a striking internal perforated screen to the south façade. Glazed vertical slots (with glass alternating green and blue) behind the screens create further depth and dapple the incoming morning light. Precast patterned lightweight panels form the exterior south façade, installed in a manner to continue the sense of lightness and transparency. The use of lightweight concrete reduced the level of additional insulation required. Laser-cut perforated ceiling panels also provide dappled light through roof lights above and also functionally act as smoke extracts and air extract for the smoke extract fans located within the ceiling space.

The building houses the Birkenhead Library, Council Cashiers, Information Services, Plunket and Citizens Advise Bureau. It combines Wi-Fi, RFID, Internet and BMS technologies within contemporary architecture, space planning and design. On-site public parking for 31 cars within the building and a drive-through book return have been provided as a New Zealand first initiative. It was designed with each tenant in mind and caters to the individual organisation with both specific and shared spaces, thereby creating a cost-effective use of specialised space. Although designed for specific tenants and purposes, the building allows a great degree of flexibility, as technology is expected to change the provision of future library services and it is foreseeable that the library will eventually occupy the entire building. The public library space incorporates comfortable seating, generous study space and six meeting rooms that can be booked by the public and accessed after hours independently of the library. In addition, a successful model for traditional children's and young adult areas, fiction and non-fiction shelving has been followed. A learning centre on the ground floor and a smaller version in the children's area provide the opportunity for single or group learning and training classes.









这座全新的图书馆与市中心大厦位于新西兰奥克兰市博肯黑德保护区，是专门打造的一座新一代图书馆。建筑设计理念源自于周围古树林立的环境，于是设计师采用了虚实、通透、采光、图案、造型等多种手段，满足了客户提出的各种要求。设计的宗旨就是打造葱郁的宜人环境，室内要有充足的采光，随着一天时间的变化，采光情况也发生微妙的改变，而到了夜晚，整座建筑显得通透明亮。

设计师在材料的使用上采用了多种创新手法，目的就是烘托设计理念。室内外都采用了砖，一方面，这是对当地原来的普朗凯特协会（新西兰的一个儿童福利协会，名称源自其第一任会长）建筑的致敬；另一方面，在建筑的功能布局上也是一个统一的元素。西侧外立面采用了纵向的紫心木和阿拉斯加黄扁柏木复合板，遮挡阳光的同时为建筑带来一种韵律。这些遮阳板既符合美学定律，又能有效控制采光，可以说是美观又实用。跃层和室外平台的栏杆也采用了木材，从一层标高和街道标高看去，栏杆非常精致。南侧立面内部有一扇镂空屏风，由激光切割的板材制成，引人注目。屏风后面有纵向的玻璃开窗（颜色蓝绿相间），使空间更有深度，同时也使上午照进来的光线在室内产生斑驳的光影效果。南侧立面上采用预制轻型板材，上面带有图案，其拼接方式突出了轻盈、通透的特点。轻型混凝土的使用降低了额外隔音设计的要求。激光切割的镂空天花板板材也让从天窗照射进来的光线产生斑驳效果，同时天花板内设置了排烟风扇，兼具排烟排气的功能。

这座建筑里有博肯黑德图书馆、市政缴费处、信息服务处、普朗凯特协会。这座现代化的建筑及其空间布局和设计，在技术上兼备了Wi Fi无线技术、射频识别技术、互联网、电池管理系统技术等。楼内公共停车场有31个泊位，还有传带式还书系统，都是新西兰的首创。在设计上考虑了承租方的方便，为入驻大楼的各个组织安排了单独与共享空间，因此对面积的使用非常高效。尽管这座建筑是为特定承租方、特定目的而设计的，但是仍能保证相当程度的灵活性，因为技术上充分考虑到未来图书馆的发展，也预料到未来这座图书馆会占据整座大楼。图书馆的公共空间包括舒适的休闲区、宽敞的阅览室、6间会议室（图书馆开放时间之外可以对外出租）。另外，设计师以统一的模式设计了传统图书馆的儿童区、青年区、小说类、非小说类图书区。一楼有间自习中心，儿童区里也有一间小规模，为单独或小组学习、课程培训等活动提供了场所。

Awards:
NZIA Auckland Architecture Award, Public Architecture, 2010
NZIA Auckland Architecture Award, Sustainable Architecture, 2010
NZIA Auckland Architecture Award, Resene Award, 2010

所获奖项：
2010年新西兰建筑师协会公共建筑奖
2010年新西兰建筑师协会可持续建筑奖
2010年新西兰建筑师协会雷塞纳建筑奖

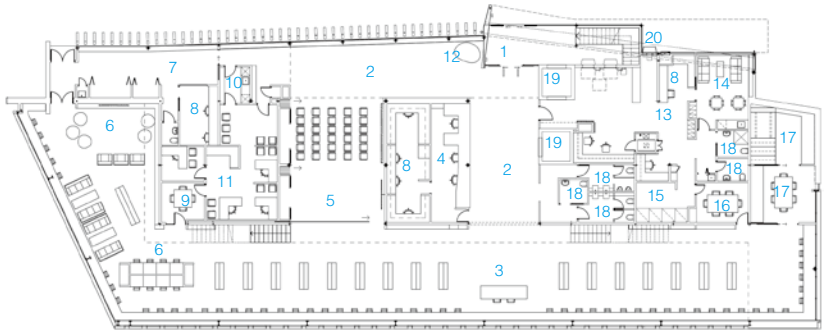
- 1 Aerial view

2—3. Landscape

4. Northeast façade
1. 俯瞰

2、3. 周围景观

4. 东北侧外立面



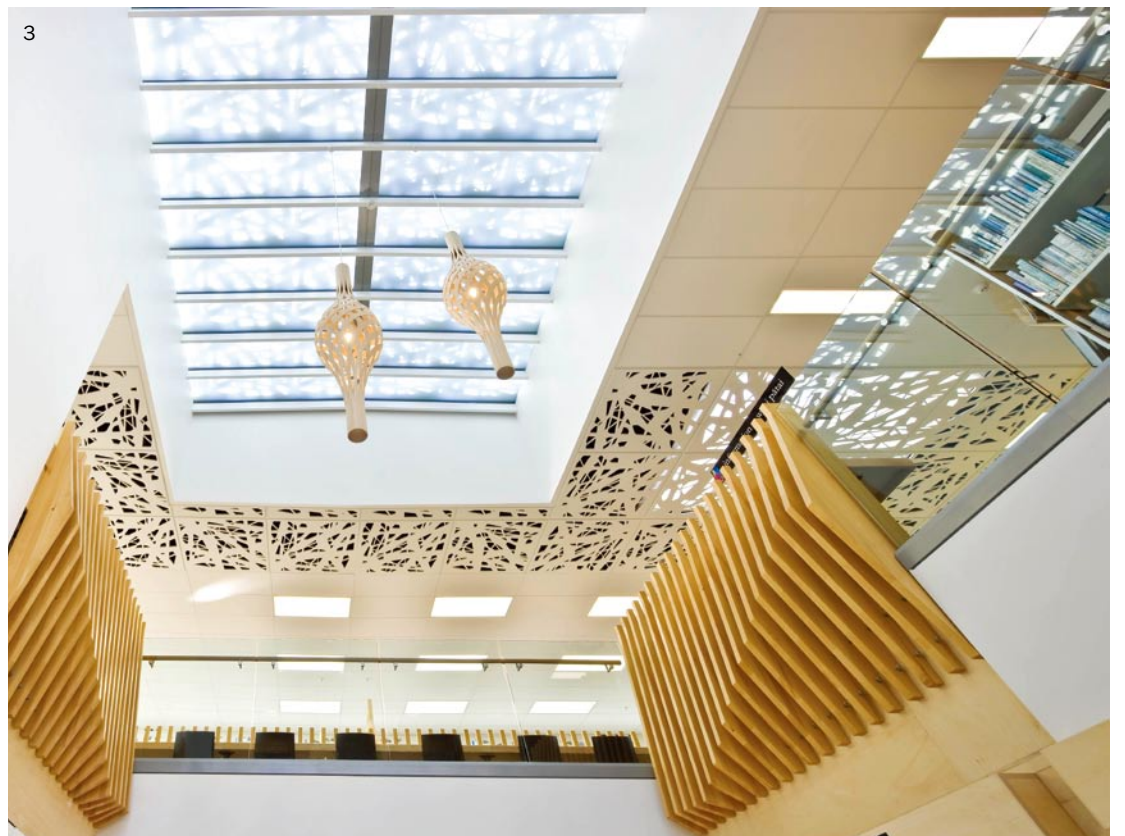
Ground floor plan
一层平面图

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Main entrance | 11. C.A.B | 1. 正门 | 11. 市民建议处 |
| 2. Lobby | 12. C.A.B waiting | 2. 大厅 | 12. 市民建议处等候区 |
| 3. Library | 13. Workroom | 3. 阅览室 | 13. 工作间 |
| 4. Customer services | 14. Staffroom | 4. 读者服务处 | 14. 工作人员办公室 |
| 5. Community meeting room | 15. Resource area | 5. 社区会议室 | 15. 参考书区 |
| 6. Learning centre / young adults | 16. Meeting room | 6. 学习中心+青年区 | 16. 大会议室 |
| 7. Plunket | 17. Local history / archives | 7. 普朗凯特建议处 | 17. 历史档案室 |
| 8. Office | 18. WC | 8. 办公室 | 18. 洗手间 |
| 9. Meeting | 19. Lift | 9. 小会议室 | 19. 电梯 |
| 10. Kitchen | 20. Book return | 10. 厨房 | 20. 还书处 |





1. Reception
 2. Bookshelves on the ground and first floor
 3. Translucent roof
1. 接待台
 2. 一楼和二楼的藏书
 3. 仰视半透明的屋顶





1. Perimeter reading area
2. Top floor reading area and collection
3. Reading area

1. 阅览区设置在周边
2. 顶层阅览区与藏书
3. 阅览区

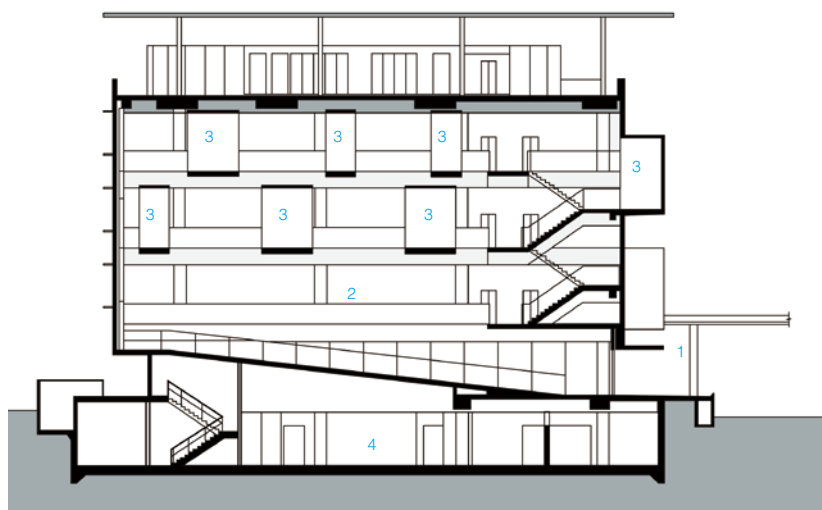


碧山公共图书馆

Bishan Public Library

Architect: LOOK Architects **Location:** Singapore **Completion:** 2006 **GFA:** 6,969 m² **Photography:** Patrick Bingham-Hall & Tim Nolan

建筑设计：LOOK建筑事务所 项目地点：新加坡 竣工时间：2006年 建筑面积：6969平方米 图片摄影：帕特里克·宾海姆-霍尔、提姆·诺兰



Section
剖面图

1. Public walkway	1. 公共走道
2. Atrium	2. 内庭
3. Reading pods	3. 凸起部分（阅览室）
4. Basement library	4. 地下图书室

1. Side view
2. "Pods" cantilevered off the main building façade
3. Front view

1. 建筑侧面
2. 正立面上的凸窗
3. 建筑正面



The metaphor of a tree house was invoked from the onset of design conceptualisation to create an environment for learning via a journey of discovery and play. The use of skylights, trellises and coloured glass transforms incoming daylight into a myriad of shades and colours, creating an intriguing dappled light quality within the library that simulates light filtered through the foliage of trees. "Pods" cantilevered off the main building façade exude a distinctive charisma on the exterior and create suspended alcoves at an intimate scale from the building interior. The library is raised above the anonymity of its mixed-use neighbourhood and sets out to stir the curiosity of the community.

Conflicting requirements – view orientation, solar control and regulation of unprotected openings mandated by the statutory fire safety code – were satisfied by a highly rationalised spatial strategy. An internal atrium was incorporated to introduce natural daylight deep into the main circulation zone, as well as most of the library floors, and the back-of-house was concentrated as a solid core on the western elevation that also serves to shield the building from the harsh evening sun. A gently sloping ramp leads people from the street level up to the collection zone through the atrium and also acts as an efficient discharge route for large crowds.

Responding to a highly constricted urban site amidst a mature satellite town, the design answers demands for an efficient construction method that minimises impact on its surroundings. In-situ concrete structure comprising four typical floor slabs over a basement are linked by a common lift and staircase core, and internal columns are kept to a minimum through the use of post-tensioned floor slabs, effectively maximising floor area and increasing flexibility of collection storage. Exploiting its potential of noise segregation, the basement was designed to house the children's section, defining a subterranean cavern-like realm where imagination can run free.

Departing from the traditional concept of libraries as stoic repositories of knowledge, the architectural approach for this project emphasises on the experiential quality of spaces. This is critical in an age where human senses have been seemingly numbed by the virtual world. Bishan Public Library proves that a library as a physical place can still very much offer a unique and irreplaceable experience.

碧山公共图书馆的设计理念源于树屋的隐喻，旨在通过一段发现和游戏之旅打造良好的学习环境。天窗、格架、彩色玻璃，这些元素的运用使照射进来的阳光变为无数变幻的光影效果，使图书馆的室内空间变成一个神秘的光影世界，仿佛阳光透过树叶照进密林。建筑正立面上的凸起部分是其外观的一大特色，而在室内又创造出体量适宜的壁龛。碧山图书馆周围的建筑多种多样，大多不为人知，这座图书馆的建成将激起人们对这一地区的好奇。

客户提出的要求有些矛盾——朝向、光线控制以及依照当地防火安全法令要做到的无防卫出入口。设计师通过非常理智的空间布局策略满足了这些要求。内庭的设置将自然光线引入主要的交通空间，大多数图书室的楼层也因此实现了自然采光。图书馆工作区集中在西侧，是一个核心区，西侧外立面同时负责阻挡炽烈的光照。从内庭经过一条斜坡小路就可以到达藏书区，人群过于拥挤时这条小路也可以对人群进行分流。

碧山是新加坡一个比较成熟的卫星城，建筑所在地的土地非常紧张，所以设计必须实现高效的土地利用，







- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| 1. Hall | 1. 大厅 |
| 2. Hall | 2. 大厅 |
| 3. Interior view of the pod | 3. 凸窗内景 |



以期对周围环境影响最小。现场浇注的混凝土结构由4层标准楼板构成，底下是地下室，楼板通过一个公用电梯和一条楼梯相连。设计师通过采用后张力楼板，在室内尽量少用柱子，有效地利用了楼面面积，有助于藏书的灵活性。地下室隔音效果好，所以用于儿童图书室，打造了一个地下“山洞王国”，任想象力自由驰骋。

传统的图书馆总感觉像是朴素的“知识储藏室”，而这座图书馆却不是。通过建筑设计的手法，设计师强调了空间体验。在一个人类感官已经被视觉世界麻木了的时代，这是难能可贵的。碧山公共图书馆证明了图书馆建筑作为一种现实空间，也能够给我们带来独特而不可替代的体验。

Awards:

President's Design Award, Singapore – Design of the Year, 2007

Cityscape Architectural Review Awards, Dubai – Design for an Emerging World, 2006

所获奖项:

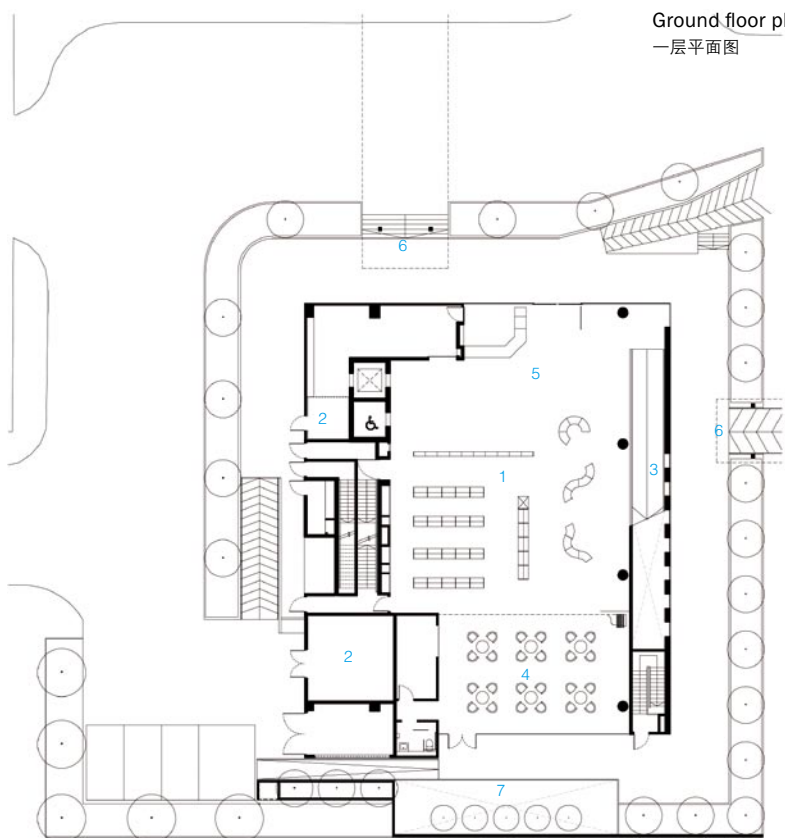
2007年新加坡总统设计奖——年度最佳设计

2006年迪拜《城市建筑空间观察》杂志大奖——新兴世界设计奖

1. Library stack
2. Back-of-house
3. Ramp
4. Café
5. Entrance / foyer
6. Covered walkway
7. Void

1. 藏书区
2. 图书馆工作区
3. 斜坡小路
4. 咖啡厅
5. 入口/门厅
6. 走道（有顶棚）
7. 露天空地

Ground floor plan
一层平面图







1. Lounge in the reading room

2. Reading room

1. 阅览室休闲区

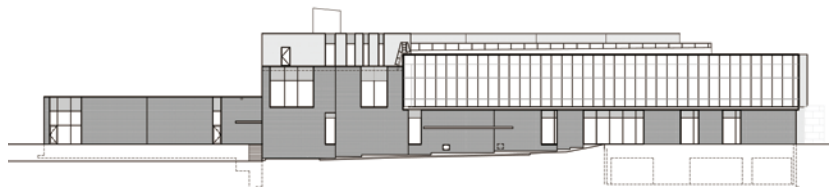
2. 阅览室

尚佩恩公共图书馆

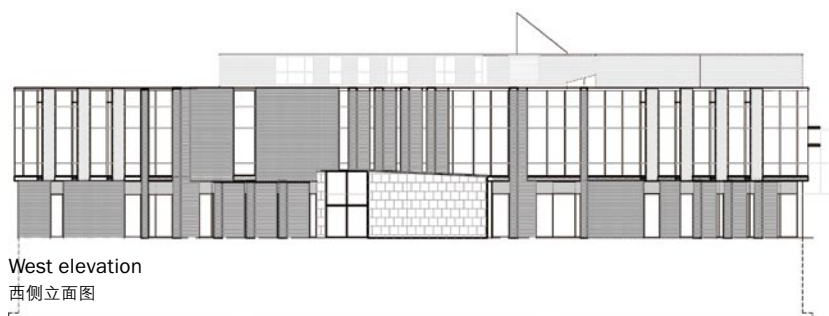
Champaign Public Library

Architect: Ross Barney Architects **Location:** Champaign, Illinois, USA **Completion:** 2008 **GFA:** 11,240 m²
Photography: Ben Halpern, Craig Dugan, Hedrich Blessing & Ross Barney Architects

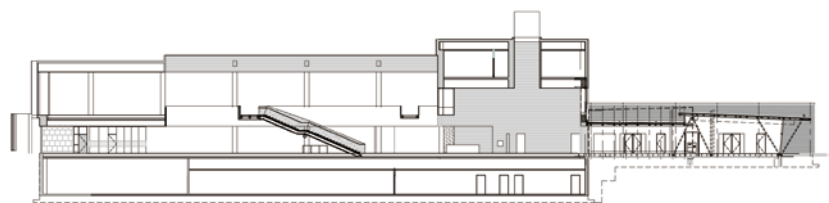
建筑设计：罗斯·巴内建筑事务所 项目地点：美国 伊利诺伊州 尚佩恩 竣工时间：2008年 建筑面积：11240平方米
 图片摄影：本·哈尔彭、克雷格·杜根、赫德里奇·布莱辛、罗斯·巴内建筑事务所



North elevation
 北侧立面图



West elevation
 西侧立面图



Section
 剖面图

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1. Close-up of the west façade by night | 1. 西立面夜间近景 |
| 2. Daytime view of west façade | 2. 西立面日景 |
| 3. Southeast view | 3. 东南侧 |
| 4. Panorama by night | 4. 夜间全景 |



The Champaign Public Library was housed in a facility built in the late 1970s. It had become outdated, undersized and difficult to maintain. A new building programme identified a facility more than twice the size of the existing. Patron programmes and technology requirements mandated improvements that could not readily be accommodated. As a result, the library board determined that a new facility was necessary.

Ross Barney Architects was commissioned to assist the Champaign Public Library in designing a new facility that responds to the needs of a high-tech library for the 21st century and one that responds to the needs of the community. The design works within constraints of a small site, maintaining building operations throughout construction and a tight budget.

The design of approximately 11,240 square metres locates the new \$22 million building north of the existing facility. The site is bisected by a new entry drive, creating separate zones for parking and for the new library. The building is raised on a monumental grass plinth presenting a civic image to the arriving patron and separating the building from the major vehicular thoroughfare along the south end of the site.

The library programme is organised on two levels that separate the youth and adult services, and with the administration located on a second floor mezzanine. The depth of the resulting floor plate was relieved by a series of lightwells and clerestories that allow natural light to reach the ground level children's collection. A central two-level atrium "spine" leads the patron from the entry lobby through the various collection spaces creating a dramatic gateway to library services.

A multi-purpose conference centre is also planned to accommodate day-to-day library activities and provide much needed space for public gatherings after hours. A café is located on the ground floor to create a dynamic gathering space. The functional organisations are expressed on the exterior by a balance of glazed surfaces and solids. The proposed materials are brick, limestone, copper and glass.

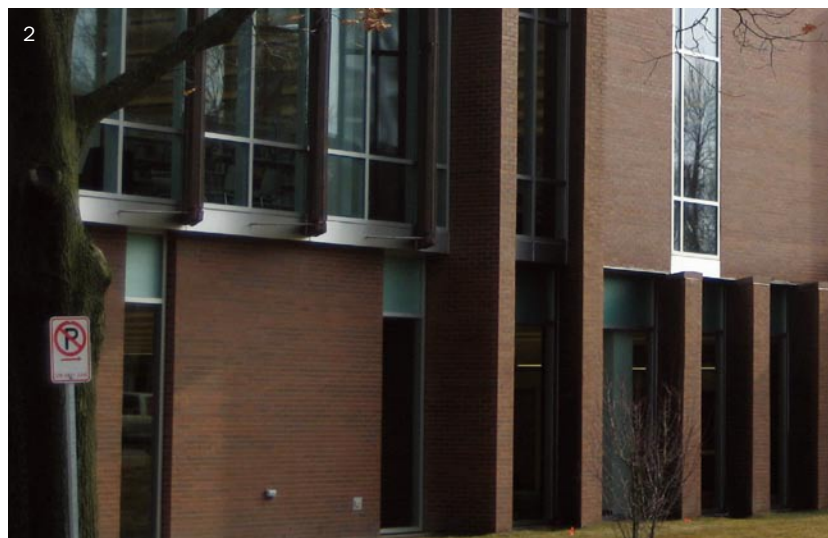
尚佩恩公共图书馆原本在一座始建于20世纪70年代的建筑物中。这座大楼年久失修，体量也不足以图书馆服务，而且维护也很困难。如今这座图书馆的体量需要扩大到原建筑的2倍。这座图书馆要为公众服务，在技术上也有较高要求，这些方面老建筑都不能满足。于是图书馆方面决定必须新建一座建筑。

罗斯·巴内建筑事务所接到设计任务，协助尚佩恩公共图书馆设计一座新楼，这座建筑要满足人们对21世纪高科技图书馆的需求，而且能满足当地民众的需求。设计面临多重挑战：场地面积有限，施工过程艰难，而且预算紧张。

这座建筑总面积为11240平方米，耗资2200万美元，位于原图书馆大楼的北面。一条新车道将整个场地一分为二，一边是新图书馆大楼，另一边是停车区。整个建筑坐落在地势较高的一片草地上，对于来此读书的人们来说，这就是图书馆的标志性形象；而且将建筑与场地南端的行车大道分开来。

图书馆的藏书区分为两层，将青年与成人区分开，图书馆行政管理部则安排在3楼。设计师采用了一系列的采光井和天窗，缩短了楼面板的长度，让阳光能照进一楼的儿童藏书区。中央宽敞的中庭两层通高，是整座建筑的一条“脊柱”，从入口大厅引导你进入各个藏书区，可以说这里是整个图书馆的门户。

多功能会议中心可以满足图书馆的日常活动，并且在图书馆关门后的时间里能为公众提供一个聚会的地方。一楼的休闲区也是聚会的好去处。图书馆的功能布局充分体现在外立面上，通透的玻璃与坚固的材料相得益彰，产生一种平衡感。所用建筑材料包括砖、石灰岩、铜、玻璃。









Awards:

AIA Central Illinois Design Award, 2008

所获奖项:

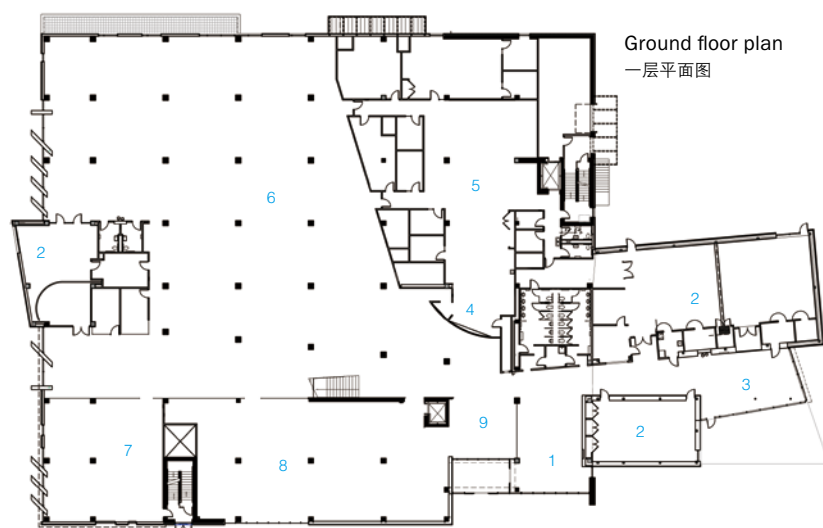
2008年美国建筑师协会伊利诺伊州分会设计奖

1. Hallway and the main stairs
2. View to the main stairs
3. Reference counter

1. 过道和楼梯
2. 主楼梯
3. 查询台

1. Lobby
2. Meeting room
3. Cafeteria
4. Circulation
5. Workroom
6. Children's collection
7. Teens
8. Quiet study
9. New materials

1. 大厅
2. 会议室
3. 餐厅
4. 交通空间
5. 工作间
6. 少儿图书室
7. 青少年室
8. 自习区
9. 新资料区



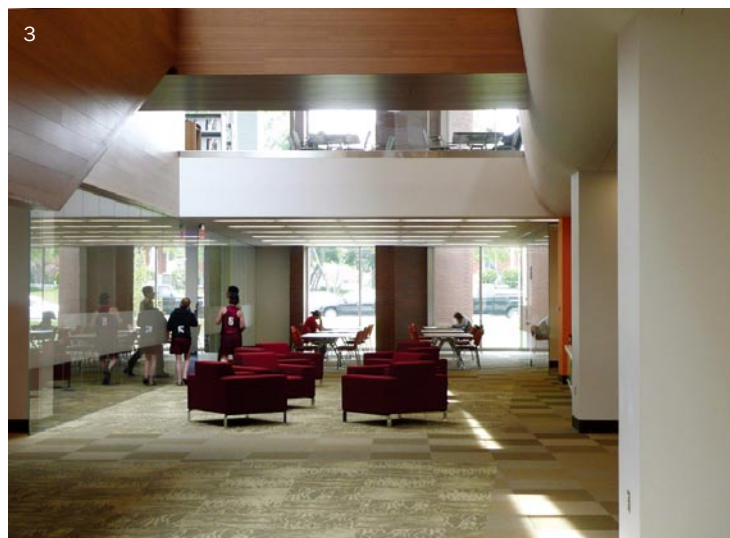




2

1. Vertical structure
2. Quiet study with terrace
3. Ground floor reading area

1. 垂直建筑结构
2. 自习区及户外平台
3. 一楼阅读区



3





- 1. Periodical area
- 2. Reading area
- 3. Casual seating

- 1. 期刊杂志区
- 2. 阅览区
- 3. 休闲区

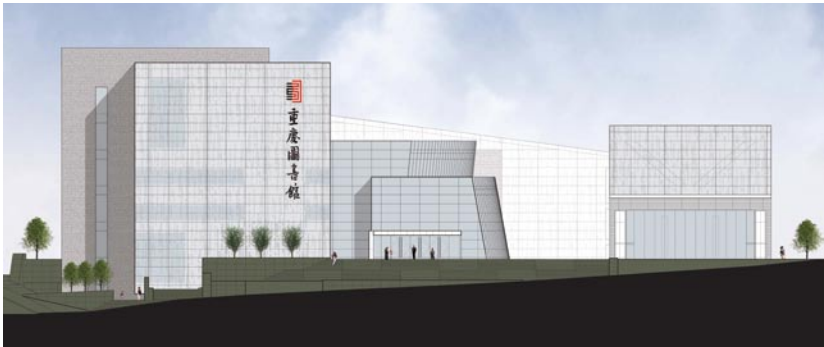


重庆图书馆

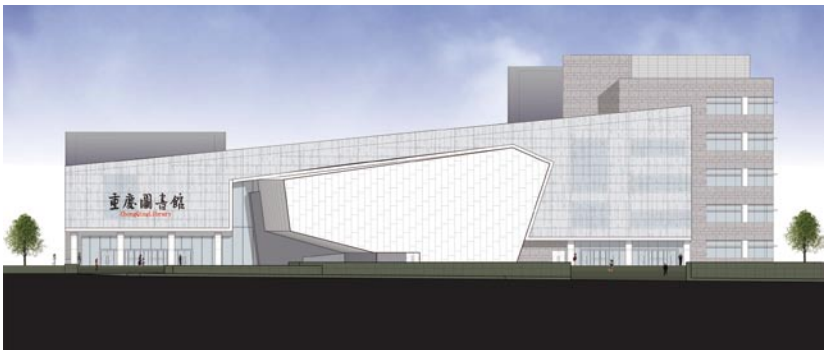
Chongqing Library

Architect: Perkins Eastman **Location:** Chongqing, China **Completion:** 2007 **GFA:** 50,000 m²
Photography: Zhihui Gu & Tim Griffith

建筑设计：珀金斯·伊斯曼建筑事务所 项目地点：中国 重庆 竣工时间：2007年 建筑面积：50,000平方米 图片摄影：顾志辉、提姆·格里菲斯



South elevation
南侧立面图



North elevation
北侧立面图

1. South pool

2. North theatre entrance

3. Library entrance stairs

4. Library entrance with water
1. 南侧水景

2. 北侧剧院入口

3. 图书馆入口楼梯

4. 图书馆入口水景



The previous Chongqing Library, occupying 22,000 square metres, was set up in 1947 as one of five National Chinese Libraries. Under the design leadership of Perkins Eastman, Chongqing Library evolved into a stunning design for a 50,000-square-metre urban complex. The programme of the Chongqing Library exemplifies a transformation from a house for books into a cultural centre which includes a public theatre, exhibition hall, open computer learning facilities, ancient archives, and reading rooms. The centre is a major destination for learning – offering hotel rooms for scholar's overnight stays, a conferencing centre for symposia, a restaurant, and a café.

To convey the importance of this new city landmark, the design team predicated their concept on the notion that reading, learning, knowledge, and the exchange of ideas need to be free, open, and accessible to all of the public. To reinforce this notion, Perkins Eastman sheathed the building almost entirely in glass so that the public could readily see the inside of the building and the actively engaged visitors. The architects inscribed this glass façade with a text pattern that idealises the profound impact of life-long learning on individuals and society.

The building's form is based on both the Chinese architectural tradition of the courtyard and the interior multi-storey atrium halls of traditional western libraries. The courtyard of the Chongqing Library deviates from these traditions in that it is visibly open to public. Approaching the library, visitors see a sculptural reflecting pool that gently cascades into the central courtyard garden oasis, one level below the public sidewalk level. The outdoor courtyard spaces provide a unique oasis within the bustling city, visible from the street level but sunken below grade to achieve separation from the active urban streetscape and only accessible through the secured building's reading rooms.

The boundaries between inside and outside are purposely blurred, allowing the building's users to feel that they are in a place of nature and serenity. The building's interior reading rooms are envisioned as floating platforms among the forest. Readers can view from platform to platform, which provides a variety of smaller, intimate reading areas while allowing for visual interest. "Y"-shaped concrete columns support light canopies over reference areas. Stone is used both as an exterior and interior material, with patterns and colours matching the older buildings and streets of the city.

The design uses glass and stone to articulate public and private areas of the library. The public areas facing Feng Tian Avenue are sheathed in glass to connote transparency and visibility for users and pedestrians. It also provides a visual transition from the public plaza to the public areas of the library. The book stacks and service areas to the west are clad in stone to represent security and the solidity of the library's collection.

Rather than allow the avenue to divide the site into two pieces, the design incorporates the sloping, active streetscape within the project. The building









creates Chongqing's Library Plaza, marking this very important cultural place and intersection in the city. This plaza is described by cascading water, formal plantings, stairs, and bridges. Whether passing through or stopping to explore, visitors will be constantly aware of the soaring glass reading rooms that overlook the central garden courtyard.

原重庆图书馆占地22000平方米，始建于1947年，是中国五大国家图书馆之一。在珀金斯·伊斯曼建筑事务所的主持设计之下，重庆图书馆进化为一座令人惊叹的、拥有50000平方米建筑面积的多功能公共建筑。重庆图书馆的多种功能使其实现了从“藏书屋”到文化中心的转变，这座文化中心包含公共剧院、展览大厅、开放式电脑学习设施、古籍文献以及若干阅览室。这个文化中心是学界举办活动的好去处，能为需要过夜的学者提供住宿，此外还有举办座谈会的会议中心、餐厅和咖啡馆。

为了表现出重庆图书馆这个新地标的重要性，设计团队坚持这样一种概念：阅读、学习、知识以及思想的交流必须是自由、开放并且让公众都能拥有的。为了突出这一理念，珀金斯·伊斯曼建筑事务所将整座建筑用玻璃包裹起来，这样公众随时能看到建筑内部，看到图书馆内活跃的人群。建筑师还在玻璃外立面上刻上文字，对个人和社会都强调终身学习的重要性。

重庆图书馆的建筑形态既有中式建筑传统的庭院，又有西式图书馆传统的多层室内中庭。重庆图书馆的中式庭院跟传统又有不同，因为公众从外面就能看到这个庭院。走近图书馆就会看到一个倒影池，水流缓缓流向进图书馆中央庭院花园的绿洲，这里比公共人行道低一个标高。室外庭院里的空间为人们在这纷扰的城市中提供了一块安静的绿洲，虽然在地下层，但是在街道标高处就能看到，跟繁华街道的景象明显区分开来，只能通过图书馆阅览室到达。

设计师有意模糊了室内外的界限，使人在图书馆里感觉身处一个自然、幽静之地。阅览室仿佛林中一个个漂浮的平台，读书的人们从一个平台能看到另一个平台，从而提供了多种小巧、温馨的阅读区，视觉上也更觉妙趣横生。Y形混凝土柱子支撑着参考文献区上方明亮的华盖。室内外都采用了石材，其纹理和色彩都与重庆古老建筑和街道相和谐。

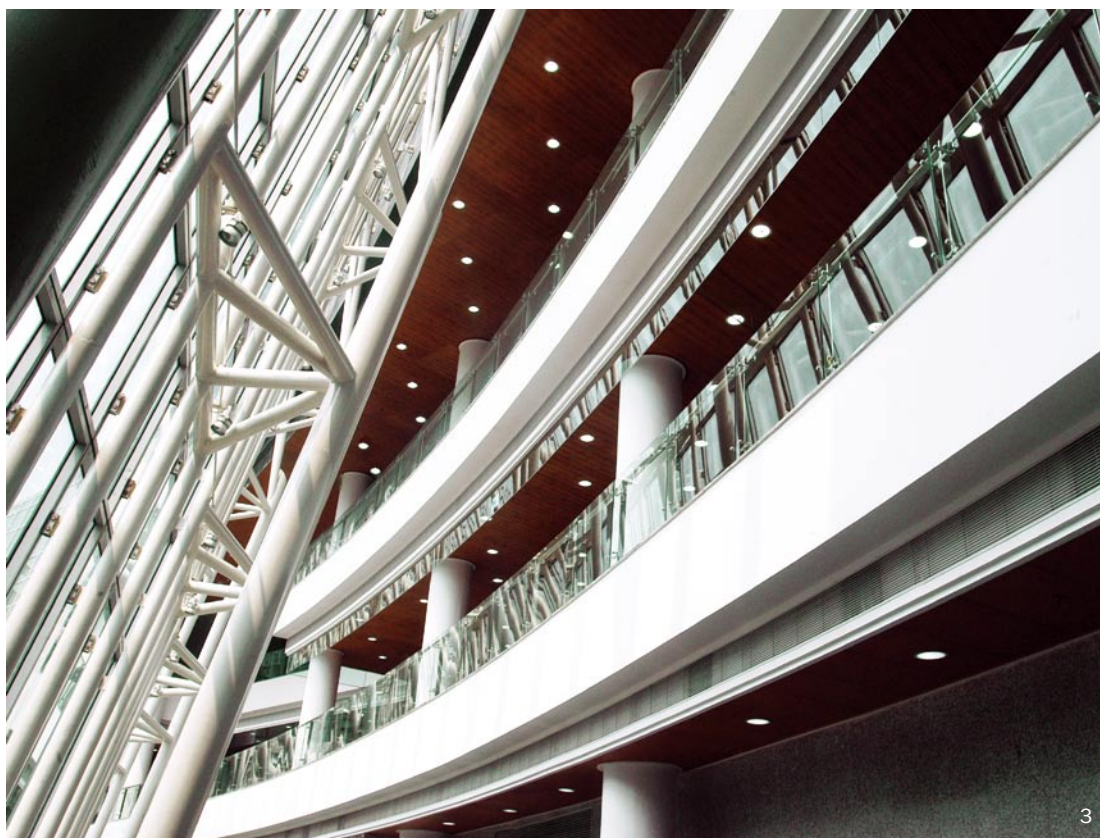
设计采用了玻璃和石材来连接图书馆中公共区与私人区。公共区分布在临街一面，采用玻璃外立面，这样，人不论在图书馆内外，都有通透感和可见性。另外，这样的设计也让从公共广场到图书馆公共区能有良好的视觉过渡。西面的藏书和服务区则采用石材，代表了图书馆藏书的安全、可靠。

设计师没有让街道将该建筑场地一分为二，而是巧妙地将这个坡状的繁华街道融入建筑。这座建筑创造出一个“重庆图书馆广场”，进一步将该项目打造为重庆重要的文化交流之地。广场有着流水、植栽、楼梯、小桥，景致盎然。你可以从中穿过，或者驻足观赏，图书馆阅览室的高耸的玻璃定会立刻吸引你的目光，从阅览室能俯瞰下面中央花园庭院的美丽景致。

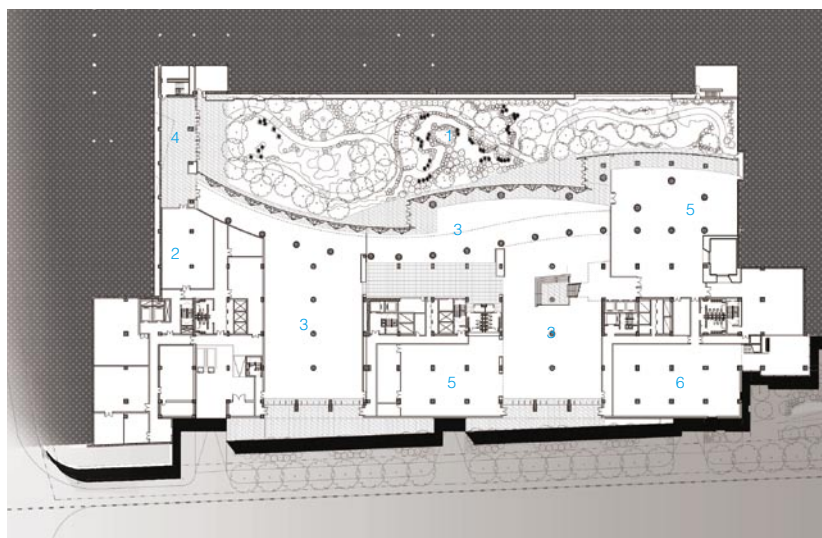
Awards:
AIA/American Library Association, Library Building Award for Design Excellence, 2009

所获奖项：
2009年美国建筑师协会、美国图书馆协会图书馆建筑杰出设计奖

- 1. Periodical reading room on the north
 - 2. Periodical reading room
1. 期刊阅览室北侧
2. 期刊阅览室



1. Periodical reading room on the south
2. Atrium
3. Atrium detail
4. Reading room
5. Entry lobby
1. 期刊阅览室南侧
2. 中庭
3. 中庭特写
4. 阅览室
5. 入口大厅



Ground floor plan
一层平面图

- | | |
|----------------------|----------|
| 1. Courtyard | 1. 庭院 |
| 2. Administration | 2. 管理办公室 |
| 3. Reading room | 3. 阅览室 |
| 4. Meeting room | 4. 会议室 |
| 5. Collection stacks | 5. 藏书室 |
| 6. Children's books | 6. 儿童图书室 |



西雅图公共图书馆道格拉斯——图斯分馆

Douglass-Truth Branch, The Seattle Public Library

Architect: Schacht Aslani Architects **Location:** Seattle, USA **Completion:** 2006 **GFA:** 800 m² (expansion)
Photography: Michael Jensen (Mike Jensen Photo) & Lara Swimmer (Lara Swimmer Photography)

建筑设计：沙赫特·阿斯拉尼建筑事务所 项目地点：美国 西雅图 竣工时间：2006年 建筑面积：800平方米（扩建部分） 图片摄影：迈克尔·詹森（麦克·詹森摄影公司）、拉腊·斯维摩尔（拉腊·斯维摩尔摄影公司）



South elevation
南侧立面图



East elevation
东侧立面图



Section
剖面图

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. East copper façade | 1. 铜质表面的东立面 |
| 2. Close-up of the window | 2. 落地窗近景 |
| 3. Reflection of the historic building | 3. 玻璃幕墙上反射出周围历史悠久的建筑 |
| 4. Dusk view looking north | 4. 北侧傍晚时分 |



The bulk of the addition is located below grade to the east side of the historic structure. The historic lawn to the west of the library and views of the library's most prominent façades are preserved. The integrity of the historic building's key character-defining elements, such as its red tile roof and terra-cotta frieze, is maintained. The visible portion of the addition is a copper-clad volume that contains a meeting room on the main level and serves as a light monitor over the new, lower-level reading room. The monitor is separated from the original building by a low glass connector. The glazed exterior of the addition reflects the image of the landmark building by day and allows light from inside to spill out at night, creating an inviting beacon for passers-by.

The historic main entry provides access to the expanded library. The interior fabric of the original building, with its grand reading rooms, classical detailing and oak bookcases, has been maintained. A curving grand stair leads patrons from the historic building down into the addition, which contains the adult reading room and the library's African-American collection. The light monitor over the reading room brings daylight into the new structure and frames views looking back towards the historic building. The new meeting room, on the upper level of the addition, looks out over the adult reading room and has a separate exterior entrance for after-hours use.

Programme Requirements

The requirements of the Douglass-Truth expansion programme were centred on the growth of the historic Carnegie-era library from 740 square metres to 1,540 square metres in order to create better access to the largest collection of African-American books and ephemera in the Pacific Northwest. The addition was to provide a variety of new spaces for the library: a children's area, young adult area, periodicals lounge, general reading room, study room and meeting room, as well as offices and technical support spaces. As part of the design for the addition, the landmark building was to be refurbished, complete with new furniture and equipment.

Sustainability Goals

The sustainability goals for this project focused on renewing and expanding the existing library building in order to extend the life of the historic resource while reusing the site. Most of the addition is located below grade under a vegetated roof, which reduces stormwater runoff, urban heat island effect and cooling loads, while also minimising overall lot coverage. Daylighting of the addition reduces electrical energy use.

本案是历史悠久的西雅图公共图书馆道格拉斯·图斯分馆扩建工程，扩建部分位于地下，原址东侧。图书馆西侧的历史悠久的草坪，以及原图书馆最突出的外立面，此次都得以保留。这座历史建筑物的特色元素——如红瓦屋顶和赤陶雕带——的完整性得以保存。扩建部分从外部可见的是铜质外立面的部分，内部是主层的会议室，这部分也是下方的新闻阅览室的一个“光线调节器”。这部分跟原建筑分离，通过低处的一条玻璃桥连接。扩建部分的玻璃外墙，白天反射出这座地标式建筑的形象，夜晚让灯光从内部透射出来，让人忍不住想走进去。

通过原主入口可以进入扩建的图书馆。原建筑的室内特色得以保留，包括宽敞的阅览室、古典的细部装饰







盒橡木书架。一条宽宽的弧形楼梯把原建筑与扩建的地下部分连接起来，地下部分包含成人阅览室以及图书馆关于非裔美籍人的藏书。阅览室上方的“光线调节器”让自然光线照射进来，同时也界定了回望原建筑的视野。从扩建部分上层的新会议室能俯瞰成人阅览室，且新会议室还有一个独立的外部入口，可以在图书馆关闭后使用。

功能要求

道格拉斯·图斯扩建工程的功能要求集中在一点上：将这座历史悠久的卡内基时代图书馆从740平方米扩建到1540平方米，目的是让公众更好地共享该馆有关非裔美籍人的全美最丰富的藏书和关于美国西北部蜚螭生物的藏书。扩建部分旨在为图书馆提供一系列新空间：儿童空间、青年空间、期刊休闲室、综合阅览室、自习室、会议室，以及办公和技术辅助空间。除了设计扩建部分，该项目还包括对原有的这座地标式建筑进行翻新，并配备新家具和设备。

可持续性设计目标

该项目的可持续性设计目标集中在翻新、扩建原有图书馆上面，目的是延伸历史资源的生命，同时对该地进行再利用。扩建的大部分位于地下，上方是绿色植被屋顶，减少了雨水流失、城市热岛效应以及空调负担，同时实现了整体地盘覆盖率的最小化。扩建部分的自然采光设计减少了对电力能源的使用。

Awards:

Copper in Architecture Award, 2009

AIA Pacific New Region Merit Award, 2009

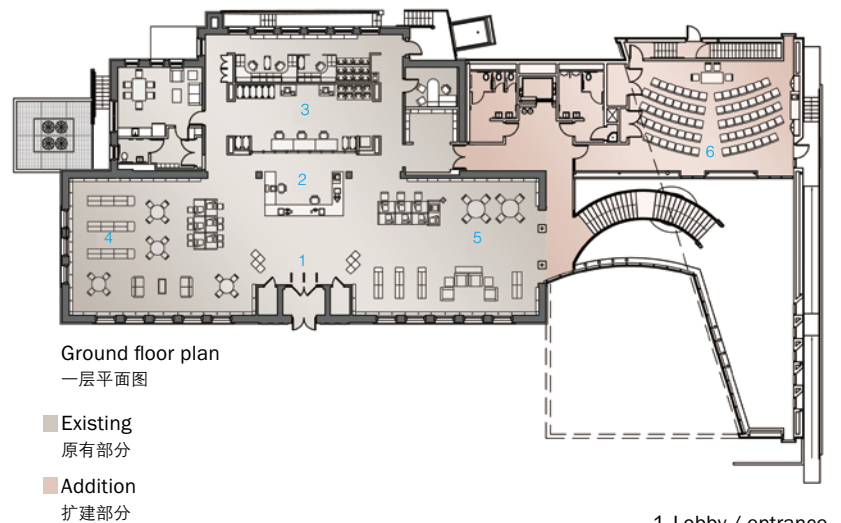
所获奖项:

2009年“建筑中的铜”大奖

2009年美国建筑师协会太平洋新区域荣誉奖

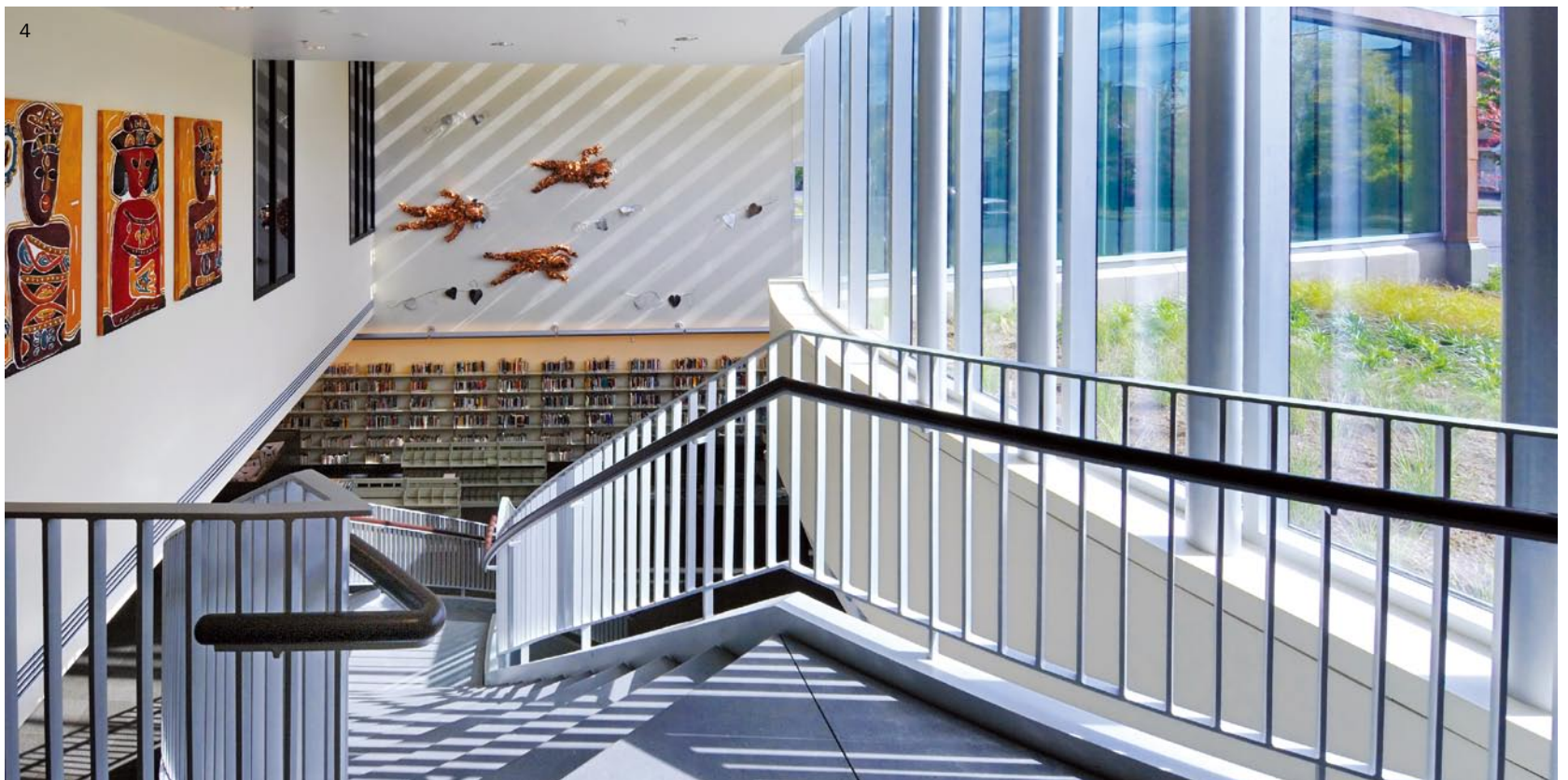
1. Reflection of old in new
2. Looking down from the meeting room
3. Stairs
4. View from the top of the staircase

1. 新建筑上反射出老建筑
2. 从会议室向下看
3. 楼梯
4. 从楼梯上端向下看



1. Lobby / entrance
2. Circulation
3. Work area
4. Reading room
5. Young adult
6. Meeting room

1. 大厅/入口
2. 交通空间
3. 工作区
4. 阅览室
5. 青年空间
6. 会议室



西班牙国家图书馆 **España Library**

Architect: Mazzanti & Arquitectos **Location:** Medellin, Colombia **Completion:** 2007 **GFA:** 3,727 m²
Photography: Sergio Gomez

建筑设计：马赞蒂建筑事务所 项目地点：哥伦比亚 麦德林 竣工时间：2007年 建筑面积：3727平方米 图片摄影：塞尔吉奥·戈麦兹



Section
剖面图

1. Aerial view of the site
2. Located on the hillside
3. Upward view towards the library from the foot of the hill
4. The three parts joined by a platform

1. 周围地形
2. 依山而建
3. 从山脚下仰视
4. 三个部分通过一个平台相连



Background and requirements

The project is located on one of the hillsides of the city that have been affected by harsh violence since the 1980s because of several drug traffic networks that operate within its perimeter. It is part of the government's social master plan programme that aims to give equal economic and social opportunities to the population.

The programme asked for a building with library, training rooms, an administration and an auditorium in a sole building. The proposal fragmented the programme in three groups: The library, the training rooms, and the auditorium; then it joined them with a platform on the first floor that allows flexibility but at the same time autonomy of different activities. This platform helped improve public participation as you can easily see the many options you have when you enter the building.

Justification of the adopted solution

The city is located in the north of Los Andes mountain ridge, in a deep valley surrounded by steep topography. This geography defines the identity and the image of the city. The project aims to interpret this identity, and intends to integrate itself into the landscape by becoming part of it.

Architecture as landscape

Much more than a building, the project proposes the construction of a topography that belongs to the valley. It is a mechanism of organisation of the programme and the whole of its surroundings, showing the unknown directions of the irregular mountain contours, not like a metaphor, but like an organisation of form in the site, a folded building cut like the mountains that surround it. An artificial landscape that redefines the folded mountain structure in form and space, nullifying the idea of landscape as background and encouraging the ambiguity of building-landscape.

The site

The project is organised in two structures: the first one is the building-landscape (rocks) and the second one is a platform that integrates and transforms the covered space into a square that looks into the valley; this way, the building is empowered as a meeting place, multiplying the connections and letting it develop as a reference point.

The building as an icon

The site is composed of small brick houses, product of auto construction; and residue of green areas as a result of the impossibility to construct on it. This organisational system produces a uniform texture of the city and defines its landscape. Like an icon, the building keeps the tension that already exists. Geography becomes the element of hierarchy, and architecture the epitome of texture.







Ambient and atmosphere

In addition to making it an icon, the first premise was to develop a building that, through its interior design, could de-contextualise the individual from the poverty that surrounds it, creating a warm atmosphere based on natural light, generating a great ambience for study and lecture. This is the reason why the building takes a timid look into the city through the small windows that show the relation with the valley, letting light enter from the top of the building.

背景与要求

本案的地理位置是麦德林市的一块坡地，麦德林的许多坡地自20世纪80年代以来由于当地的几次毒品贩运而遭到了严重破坏。这个项目是当地政府社会规划的一部分，旨在让该地区居民享有同等的经济和社会机会。本案的设计要求是设计一座单体图书馆大楼，里面除阅览室以外，要包括若干培训室、一个管理中心以及一间礼堂。该设计方案将这些功能区分解为三个部分：阅览室、培训室、礼堂；然后再通过二楼的一个平台将这些功能区连接起来，这样既保证了空间灵活性，又保证了各种活动的独立性。这个平台有助于促进公共活动的参与，因为一进大门就能看见各个功能区。

应对策略

麦德林市位于安地斯山脉北侧一个幽深的峡谷中，周围地势险峻。这样的地理环境造就了这座城市的特色和形象。这个项目就是希望诠释这一特色，并将自身融入周围景观之中。

作为景观的建筑

这个项目绝不是简单的一座大楼，而是在施工过程中将自身融入峡谷的地形地貌。它将图书馆的功能区及其周围环境巧妙安排，凸显周围山脉的不规则轮廓，不是隐喻，而是因地制宜地对形态巧妙组织，看起来像是把一座建筑切割得像周围的群山一样的形状。这是一个“人造景观”，从形态和空间上重新定义了山体结构，跳出了景观作为建筑背景的固定思维模式，模糊了建筑与景观二者之间的界限。

场地

这个项目由两个结构组成：一个是建筑/景观（岩石），另一个是将室内空间与室外广场连接起来的平台，从广场上能眺望山谷。这样一来，这座建筑就成了一个聚会的场所，让联系更加紧密，也使自身成为一个参照点。

符号式建筑

该地分布了很多小型的砖房，都是无组织的自由建造的结果。剩余的绿地都是没法在上面盖房子的地方。

这种现象使这座城市有了统一的面貌，也决定了其景观的特点。这座建筑就像一个符号，标示了城市原有的这种特点。地理变成了层次元素，建筑变成了特点的缩影。

环境与氛围

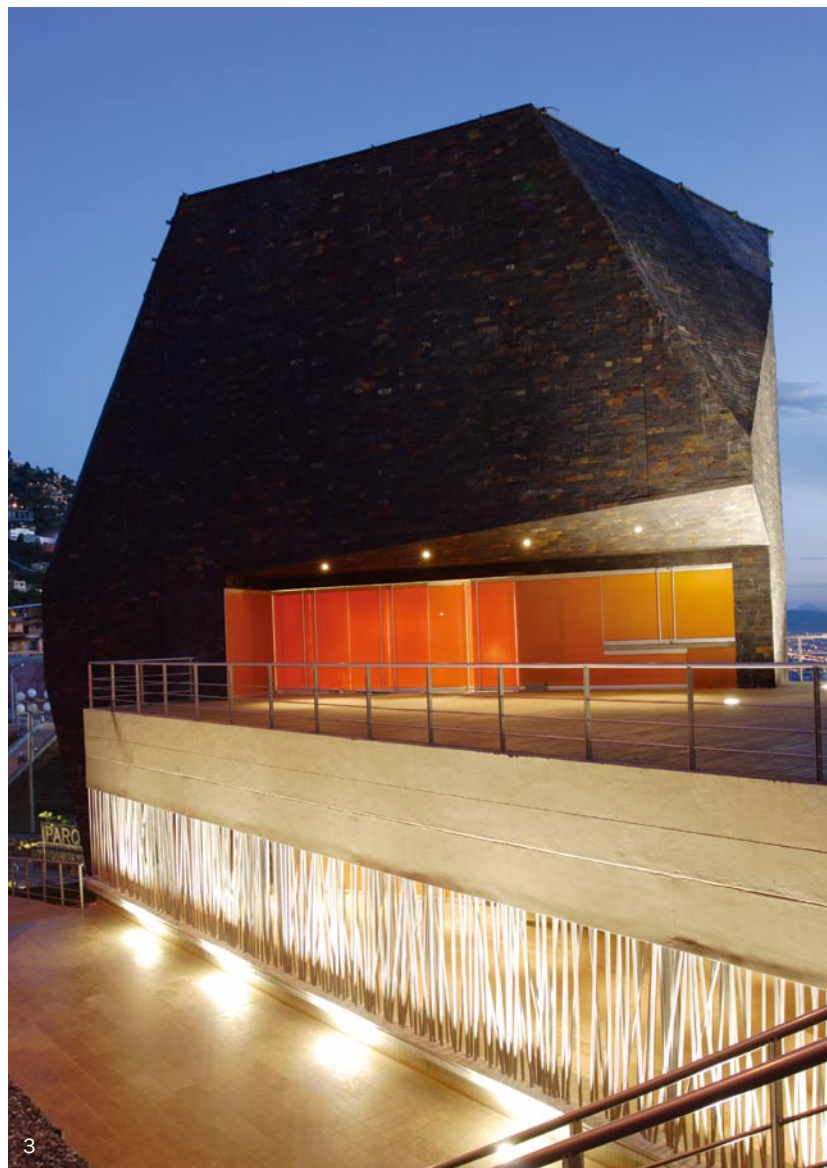
除了要打造一个符号之外，项目的首要前提是建造这样一座建筑：通过室内设计，能够将其与周围地理环境的贫瘠区分开来，用自然采光打造一种温暖的氛围，为学习和具备讲座创造适宜的环境。这就是这座建筑之所以看起来仿佛通过小窗口在怯怯地看这座城市的原因。这些小窗口显示了建筑与周围山谷的联系，让阳光从建筑顶部照射进来。

Awards:

- VI Ibero-American Architecture and Urbanism Bienal Lisboa, 2008 (Portugal)
- Red Steel Pencil, 2008 (Colombia)
- Blue Steel Pencil, 2008 (Colombia)
- XXI Colombian Architecture Bienal, 2008 (Colombia)
- XVI Panamerican Architecture Bienal in Quito, 2008 (Ecuador)

所获奖项:

- 2008年伊比利亚美洲里斯本第六届建筑与城市规划双年展（葡萄牙）
- 2008年“红钢”铅笔奖（哥伦比亚）
- 2008年“蓝钢”铅笔奖（哥伦比亚）
- 2008年第21届哥伦比亚建筑双年展（哥伦比亚）
- 2008年第16届基多泛美建筑双年展（厄瓜多尔）



1. Sculptural outline by nightfall
2. Stairs ascending to the platform
3. Lighting effect of the platform at night
4. Panorama by night

1. 暮色中雕塑般的造型
2. 沿楼梯走上平台
3. 平台夜间照明
4. 夜间全景

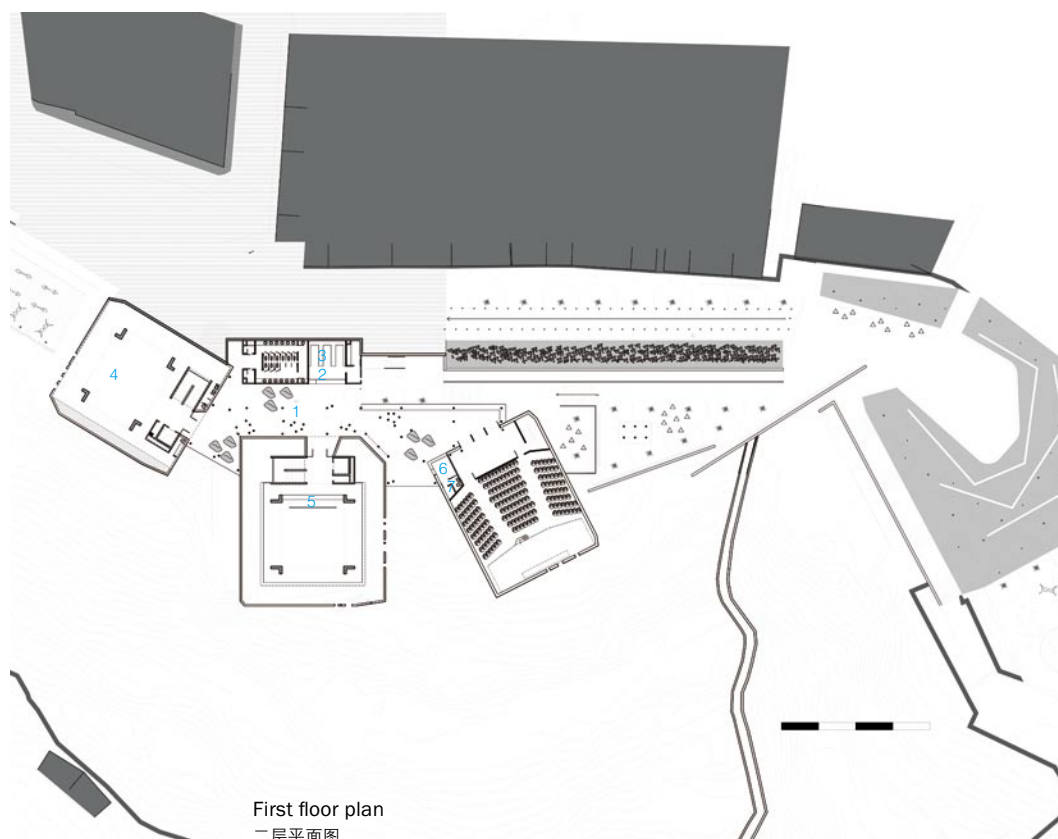






1. Aerial view of the reading area
2. Main library room
3. Casual seating near the reception

1. 俯瞰阅览区
2. 图书室
3. 接待台附近的休闲区



1. Indoor square
2. Reception
3. Lockers
4. Leisure library
5. Multi-functional room
6. Cafeteria
7. Storeroom

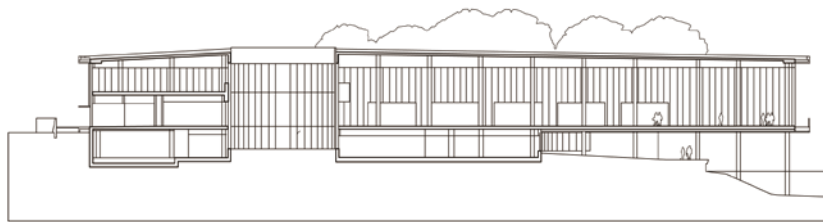
1. 室内广场
2. 接待处
3. 储物柜
4. 休闲图书室
5. 多功能室
6. 自助餐厅
7. 储藏室

First floor plan
二层平面图

哈尔姆斯塔德图书馆 Halmstad Library

Architect: Schmidt Hammer Lassen Architects **Location:** Halmstad, Sweden **Completion:** 2006 **GFA:** 8,000 m² **Photography:** Schmidt Hammer Lassen Architects

建筑设计：施密特·哈默·拉森建筑事务所 项目地点：瑞典 哈尔姆斯塔德 竣工时间：2006年 建筑面积：8000平方米 图片摄影：施密特·哈默·拉森建筑事务所



Section A-A
剖面图A-A



Site plan
总平面图

1. Long concave façade with double-height glazing
2. Entrance
3. View along the front elevation

1. 两层高的玻璃幕墙构成绵延的凹形外立面
2. 入口
3. 图书馆正面



Halmstad Library is set within a park next to the Nissan River, overlooking the historic centre of Halmstad. With its atrium encircling a large existing chestnut tree – becoming its fulcrum – and the long concave façade with double-height glazing distended between the seemingly floating floor-plates, nature, the seasons and the city all become part of the library.

Inside, the library is essentially a single open space, flexible and highly legible: an open structure which allows an active interplay between the columns and the trees outside. The double-height glazing of the concave façade creates a welcoming, transparent ambience.

The atrium is the focal point that creates an instant overview and connects the library's three floors vertically. Surrounding the atrium is the information plaza: an active zone containing the reception area, computer terminals, exhibitions, a café, and stairs to the balcony and the stacks in the basement. Around this zone – looking out in the direction of the façade and the view – the various sections unfurl, breathing their own tranquil atmosphere, affording users the space to ponder or be drawn in.

The library is extended across the wide expanse of the Nissan River, like a bridge linking the historic part of town and the new urban development area, formerly divided by the river for hundreds of years. A square in front of the library creates a new urban “space” which can host a range of civic activities.

The library is constructed of few and simple materials: concrete, glass and Nordic larch flooring that interact effectually with the exterior surroundings. The library is raised above street level on a forest of columns echoing the trees surrounding the building. The grass roof of the building is a sustainable solution, reducing UV penetration and the need for drainage, as well as providing additional insulation.

哈尔姆斯塔德图书馆坐落在一个公园里，毗邻尼桑河，俯瞰历史悠久的哈尔姆斯塔德中心。图书馆中庭围绕着一棵参天栗树，这棵树因此成为一个“支点”。此外还有绵延的凹形外立面、“漂浮”的楼板之间两层高的玻璃窗。这一切使得自然、四季乃至整座城市都成为这座图书馆的一部分。图书馆室内总的来说是一个单一的开放式空间，使用灵活，一目了然；开放的结构让室内的柱子和室外的树木彼此呼应。凹形外立面上两层高度的玻璃窗带来通透宜人的氛围。

中庭是整座图书馆的焦点，从中庭能够综观图书馆的三个楼层，也将后者纵向联系起来。中庭周围是“信息广场”，这是一个活跃的区域，包含接待处、计算机终端、展览、咖啡厅、通往阳台和底下藏书室的楼梯。在这个区域的周围，沿着外立面的方向看去，各种功能区铺展开来，打破了静谧的氛围，给人沉思或神往的空间。

哈尔姆斯塔德图书馆横跨尼桑河的广阔区域，像一座桥梁连接着城市中古老的区域和新开发区，几百年来这两片区域都被尼桑河分割开来。图书馆正门外是一个广场，一个新的城市公共空间，能够举办各种公共活动。

这座图书馆选用的材料不多，也很简单：混凝土、玻璃、北欧落叶松木地板，跟周围环境紧密联系。整座图书馆处在街道标高以上，下面是林立的柱子，隐喻了周围的树木。屋顶上种植了草坪，这是一种可持续性设计策略，既减少紫外线穿透力，又减轻了排水负担，同时也起到隔音的作用。







Ground floor plan
一层平面图



Awards:

Swedish Concrete Industry, Helgjutet Prize, 2007
Kasper Salin Award, Nomination, 2006
Architecture Prize of the Municipality of Halmstad, 2006

所获奖项:

2007年瑞典混凝土协会“巨石奖”
2006年卡斯特·萨林奖提名奖
2006年哈尔姆斯塔德市政府建筑奖

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Porch | 1. 门廊 |
| 2. Newspaper reading room | 2. 报纸阅览室 |
| 3. Café | 3. 咖啡厅 |
| 4. Children's section | 4. 儿童区 |
| 5. Atrium | 5. 中庭 |
| 6. Children's and teenage sections | 6. 儿童与青少年区 |
| 7. Public area | 7. 公共空间 |
| 8. Gallery | 8. 美术馆 |
| 9. Reception | 9. 接待处 |
| 10. Processing area, office and IT | 10. 事务处理区、办公室、信息技术室 |
| 11. Garage / storage facility | 11. 车库/存储室 |



1. View from the Nissan River

2. Open structure allowing an active interplay between the columns and the trees outside

1. 图书馆毗邻尼桑河

2. 开放的结构让室内的柱子和室外的树木彼此呼应





2

1. Aerial view of the reading room
2. Study area enjoying natural light and green trees outside
3. Atrium encircling the large existing chestnut tree

1. 俯瞰阅览室
2. 阳光、绿树打造了静谧的学习环境
3. 中庭围绕着一棵参天栗树



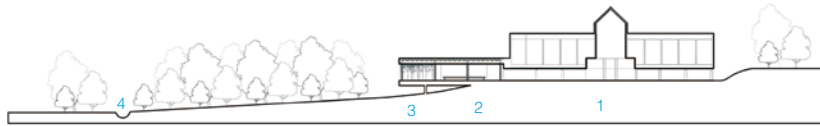
3

霍克森公共图书馆

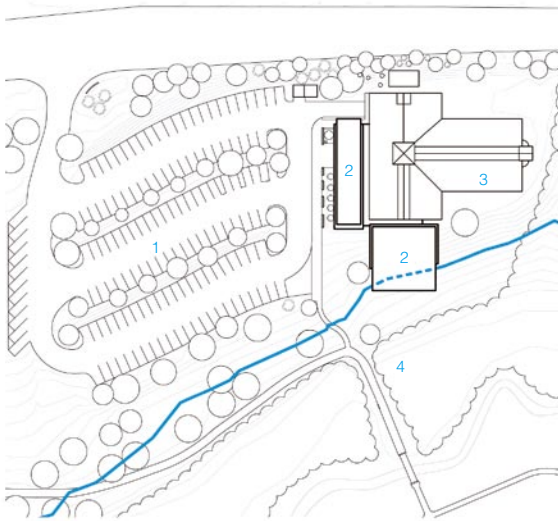
Hockessin Public Library

Architect: ikon.5 architects **Location:** New Castle, Delaware USA **Completion:** 2008 **GFA:** 2,323 m²
Photography: James D'Addio

建筑设计: Ikon.5建筑事务所 项目地点: 美国 德拉华州 纽卡斯尔 竣工时间: 2008年 建筑面积: 平方米 图片摄影: 詹姆斯·达迪奥



- Site section
总剖面图
- | | |
|---------------------|---------|
| 1. Existing library | 1. 原图书馆 |
| 2. Addition | 2. 扩建部分 |
| 3. Floodplain | 3. 漫滩 |
| 4. County park | 4. 公园 |



- Site plan
总平面图
- | |
|---------------------|
| 1. Parking |
| 2. Addition |
| 3. Existing library |
| 4. County park |
1. 停车场
2. 扩建部分
3. 原图书馆
4. 公园

1. Glass curtain walls
2. Concrete cladding with an isolation ventilated layer behind it
3. Rhythm of the building's envelope
4. Panorama at dusk

1. 玻璃幕墙
2. 混凝土外墙后面带通风隔离层
3. 外观的韵律
4. 暮色中的全景



The expansion of the Hockessin Public Library is a floating glass pavilion in a park. The existing library site is bounded by a major road to the north, parking to the west and wetland to the east, leaving only the possibility for expansion to the south. The south side of the site overlooks a densely vegetated county park, but is restricted by a 100-year floodplain within close proximity to the existing library. To avoid this barrier, the expansion cantilevers over the floodplain and projects into the landscaped park.

Taking advantage of its suspended position on the edge of the park, the addition is made primarily of glass allowing views of the park to envelop the interior space which houses children's library and creates an exciting learning environment for families. Filled with natural day light and sights of the flora and fauna of the Delaware landscape, the children's library is also a learning laboratory of the natural environment in which it is dramatically positioned. The design of the aluminium and ceramic fritted glass enclosure shields the intense sunlight and abstractly recalls the hanging foliage and structure of the willow trees in the adjacent park.

The project expands the existing library by adding to the most heavily utilised functions: the children's collection, community meeting rooms and public access services and reference. This expansion allows for a significant increase in the overall collection and seating to meet the demands of a growing community. Joseph Tattoni, AIA, design principal of the project, cantilevered the library expansion over the floodplain to the south, using the adjacent county park as his inspiration.

The addition includes a new children's library and a community meeting room. To continue the theme of nature and sustainability Joe Tattoni left the wetlands and floodplain undisturbed and used recyclable materials such as certified cedar, recycled carpet backing, and low consumption plumbing fixtures. Not only do the children gain a reading room, but they also gain a sustainable learning laboratory of their natural environment.

本案是霍克森公共图书馆的扩建工程——一个漂浮在公园上的玻璃体建筑。原图书馆的地点北侧是一条大路，西侧是停车场，东侧是湿地，所以只能向南侧扩建。南侧面向一个树木茂盛的公园，但是中间还隔着个100多年的漫滩，一直离原图书馆很近。为了避免这个障碍，扩建部分呈悬臂状延伸在漫滩上方，直抵景观公园。

设计师充分利用项目地处公园边缘上方的地理位置，为扩建部分设计了大面积的玻璃幕墙，让公园的景色包围着建筑四周，从儿童图书室内可以俯瞰美景，打造出令人耳目一新的学习环境。儿童图书室里有充足的采光，能够欣赏外面特拉华州的动植物景观，这样神奇的位置决定了这也是一个学习自然环境的绝佳场所。设计师在外部玻璃材料中融入了铝和陶瓷，能够有效阻挡强烈的光照，也让人想到旁边公园里柳树的结构和飘逸的枝叶。

这个项目是将原图书馆扩建，扩充的部分是最常用的功能区——儿童图书室、社区会议室、公共服务区和查阅区。此次扩建，在图书总量和座位数上都有很大的增加，满足社区日益增长的需要。本案的主持设计师是美国建筑师联合会会员约瑟夫·塔特尼，他从旁边的公园获取灵感，设计了悬垂于漫滩之上的悬臂式建筑。

扩建部分包括一个新的儿童图书室和一个社区会议室。为了延续自然和可持续发展的主题，约瑟夫·塔特尼没有干扰湿地和漫滩，还采用了可循环材料，如经过认证的雪松木材、可循环再生的地毯底布、低耗能的管路系统。这样，孩子们不仅有了自己的读书室，还有一个学习自然环境的绝佳平台。









Awards:
AIA Delaware Merit Award, 2010
American Architecture Award/Chicago Athenaeum, 2009
AIA New Jersey Honour Award, 2009

所获奖项:
2010年美国建筑师协会德怀州分会荣誉奖
2009年芝加哥雅典娜神庙奖——美国建筑大奖
2009年美国建筑师协会新泽西州分会荣誉奖

1. Library reception
2. Fiction collection
1. 图书馆借书处
2. 小说藏书



Ground floor plan
一层平面图

1. Lobby
2. Community rooms
3. Staff offices
4. Circulation
5. Reference / AV
6. Information technology
7. New books
8. Periodicals
9. Special collections
10. Fiction
11. Non-fiction
12. Children's library
13. Teens
14. Gallery to children's library
15. Children's service desk
1. 前厅
2. 社区会议室
3. 员工办公室
4. 交通空间
5. 查阅区/音频视频设备
6. 信息科技室
7. 新书阅览室
8. 期刊阅览室
9. 特别藏书室
10. 小说阅览室
11. 非小说阅览室
12. 儿童图书室
13. 青少年图书室
14. 通往儿童图书室的走廊
15. 儿童服务台





1. Children's reading area
2. A bright and warm space for children
3. Hallway in the children's area

1. 儿童阅读区
2. 儿童区明亮而温暖的空间
3. 儿童区过道



柯克伍德高速公路公共图书馆

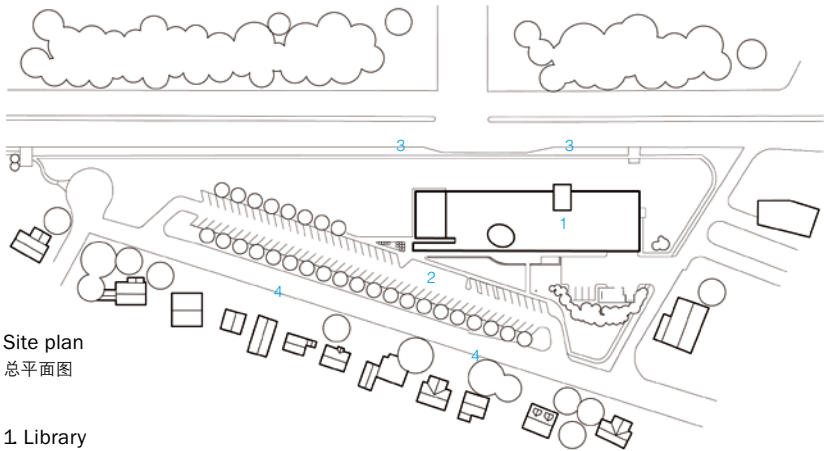
Kirkwood Highway Public Library

Architect: ikon.5 architects **Location:** New Castle, Delaware, USA **Completion:** 2009 **GFA:** 2,044 m²
Photography: James D'Addio

建筑设计：Ikon.5建筑事务所 项目地点：美国 德拉华州 纽卡斯尔 竣工时间：2009年 建筑面积：2044平方米 图片摄影：詹姆斯·达迪奥



Elevation
立面图



Site plan
总平面图

1. Library

2. Parking

3. Kirkwood Highway

4. Old Capitol Trail
1. 图书馆

2. 停车场

3. 柯克伍德高速公路

4. 老国会路

1. View of the library from Kirkwood Highway

2. Sustainable materials of cement board siding and cedar trim as the primary exterior materials utilised
1. 从柯克伍德高速公路上看图书馆

2. 外立面采用可持续性材料——水泥板搭配杉木格栏

Set along a commercial shopping strip highway, Kirkwood Public Library is designed as a roadside billboard announcing the public civic function of reading, learning and exploration within. The objective was to create a new branch library for a growing diverse community in an accessible area that would serve as the iconic community centre of the neighbourhood. Shopping malls and fast food restaurants flank both sides of the site. Large graphic signs litter the highway where this library is sited and a small-scale residential neighbourhood is set one block from the highway site.

It is within this context that the Kirkwood Public Library appears as a collection of books set on the highway for the community to use. Facing the highway, the building façade of stacked horizontal cement board siding is fashioned as a series of boxes that represent the edge of books piled up on their side. The result of stark geometric abstract forms effectively signs the building and its function to the community along this aggressively commercial environment. Adjacent to the residential neighbourhood, a double-height canopy cantilevers from the façade like a page of a book, providing shelter to the front door. At the western end of the site, a main glazed two-storey reading room is covered in a cedar solar screen. The screen permits desirable views out while controlling solar gain and daylight harvesting. Internally, the programme is arranged along the length of the highway to increase visibility and to shelter the entry side from traffic.

柯克伍德公共图书馆坐落在高速公路边的一个狭长的商业区，这座图书馆的定位是路边广告牌：向公众宣扬阅读、学习与探索。设计目的是打造一座新图书馆，满足日益增长的社区需求，让大家能够共享学习资源，使之成为一个标志性的社区中心。图书馆的两边是购物中心和快餐店。高速公路上遍布着大型平面标识，距公路不远处是一个小型社区。

在这样的地理环境中，柯克伍德公共图书馆成为公路边的一个为社区居民提供图书服务的场所。这座图书馆面向公路，外立面由水平方向排列的水泥板构成，显得颇为时尚，看起来像几个盒子摞在一起，象征着一摞书。这样赤裸裸的抽象几何造型在这商业气氛咄咄逼人的环境下，突出地表明了这座建筑的功能。设计师在毗连社区的一边设计了悬臂式罩顶，像一页书页那样从外立面上伸展出来，对正门起到遮挡作用。西侧是图书馆里主要的一个两层通高的阅览室，玻璃窗外有雪松木遮阳板，既能看到外面的风景，又能控制阳光的射入并收集太阳能。室内，各功能区沿着公路分布，以便增加可见性，并保护入口一边不受嘈杂交通的影响。

Awards:
International Architecture Award/Chicago Athenaeum, 2010
AIA Delaware Honour Award, 2010
AIA New Jersey Honour Award, 2009

所获奖项：
2010年芝加哥雅典神庙奖——国际建筑奖
2010年美国建筑师协会德拉华州分会荣誉奖
2010年美国建筑师协会新泽西州分会荣誉奖





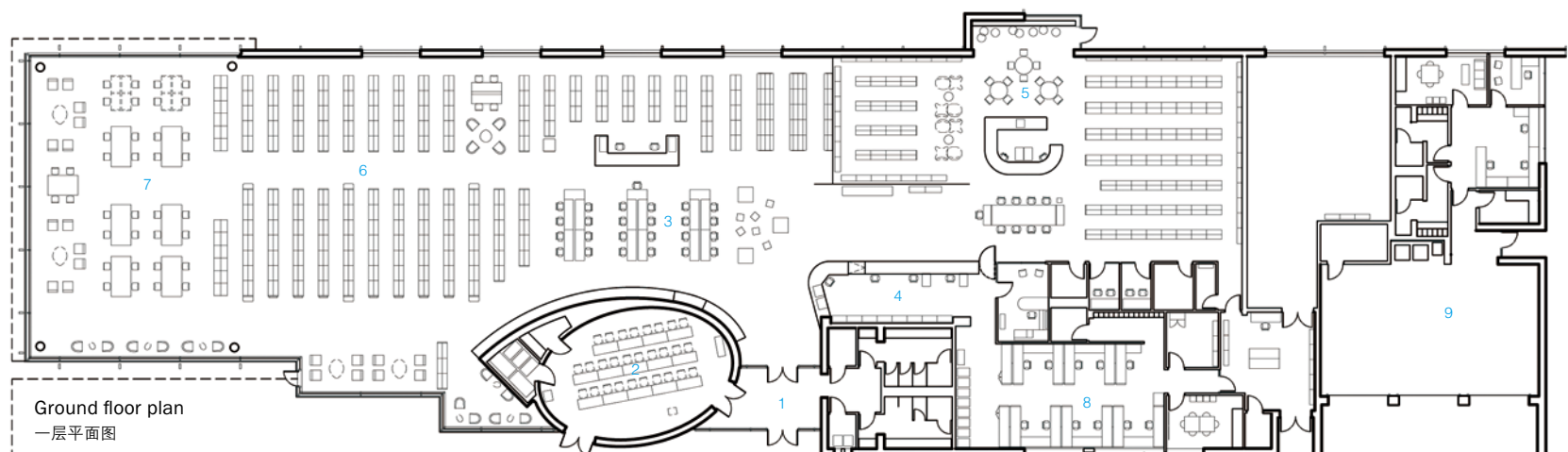




1. Exterior view of public reading room utilising solar shades to reduce solar gain – one of a series of sustainable design elements employed
2. View of library from the parking entrance
3. Cement fibre board siding used to create a pattern like that of stacked books

1. 公共阅览室外观，利用遮阳板减少阳光的吸收——设计师采用的一系列可持续性设计元素之一
2. 从停车场入口看图书馆
3. 水泥纤维板构成的纹路像一摞书

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| 1. Entrance | 1. 入口 |
| 2. Community meeting room | 2. 社区会议室 |
| 3. Technology work stations | 3. 技术工作站 |
| 4. Access services | 4. 通道服务处 |
| 5. Children's library | 5. 儿童图书室 |
| 6. Fiction / non-fiction | 6. 小说与非小说室 |
| 7. Main reading room | 7. 主阅览室 |
| 8. Staff room | 8. 员工室 |
| 9. Emergency medical services | 9. 紧急医疗服务处 |







1. Main public reading room maximising natural daylight and views
2. Library's configuration allowing all seats to have access to natural light and views
3. Children's library concealed by a translucent feature wall from the circulation desk

1. 主阅览室采光充足，视野开阔
2. 图书馆的格局让所有座位都能享受阳光与风景
3. 一道半透明的隔墙将儿童图书室与接待台分隔开来





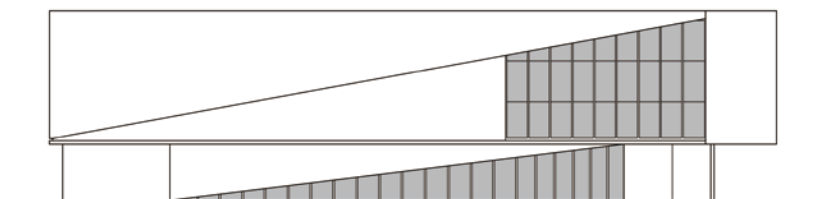
1. Casual reading bay of the children's library
2. Children's library incorporating cement board siding and day lighting to create a bright and playful environment

1. 儿童图书室里的休闲阅读区
2. 通过水泥板和自然采光，将儿童图书室打造成一个明亮而有趣的空间

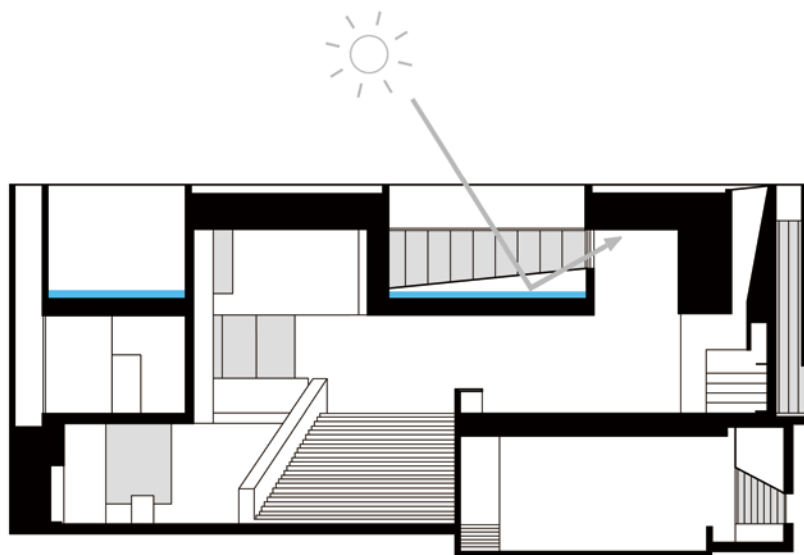
昂赞图书馆 Library in Anzin

Architect: Dominique Coulon Architects **Location:** Anzin, France **Completion:** 2010 **GFA:** 1,750 m²
Photography: Eugeni Pons

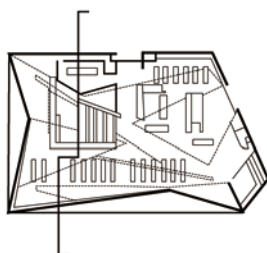
建筑设计：多米尼克·库隆建筑事务所 项目地点：法国 昂赞 竣工时间：2010年 建筑面积：1750平方米 图片摄影：欧金尼·庞斯



Northwest elevation
西北侧立面图



Section
剖面图



1. North façade 1. 北侧外立面
2. Vestibule window 2. 门厅落地窗

The building reveals its preciousness at first sight. Its pure, sophisticated geometry situates it as a public building. The deliberate areas of transparency reveal its content. The reading rooms present the building to the town in the manner of an invitation. The multimedia library is covered with large white veils that reflect the light. The building asserts its lightness, like an origami. The successive folds and flaps repeat this image. It is white, almost immaterial, like the mere projection of a concept, yet it is brimming with the life that constitutes it beyond its physical limits.

On the inside, there is abundant, uniform light. The space is open and fluid, offering optimal flexibility. The lighting effect produced by the tall gaps that appear to float in space is truly beautiful. The volumes are independent and geometrically free, giving the whole a wonderfully poetic feel.

Alvaro Siza's 1993 master plan – with this state theatre at its heart – attempts to restructure Montreuil's centre, located east of Paris, following a crude refurbishment in the 1970s. Dominique Coulon has designed a building which mediates between the city centre – with its axis oriented to the Paris Bastille – and the rural environs.

It is like a knot which joins spatial, geographical, urban and symbolic dimensions. Coulon's notion of city and architecture becomes clear in the dense building massing, which conceals a secret, but has spaces which are open for exchange and communication, as well. The building complex, closed like a fist, has its correspondence in a series of spaces which expand and contract on the interior, reminiscent of the implausible spaces Alice in Wonderland traversed.

In the entrance area, the ceiling above the reception desk has multiple folds, similar to a geological zone of convergence, where tectonic plates are on a collision course but manage to slide past each other. In the stairway, gyrating concrete volumes are bathed in Caravaggioesque light.

Dark and light, empty and full, this red space expands horizontally, ultimately leading to the auditorium, and then contracts until it becomes lost in the darkness of the foyer. Breaches in the building envelope occasionally offer up views to the city and allow daylight to penetrate deep into the space.

这座建筑第一眼看去就显得很精致。纯粹而又复杂的几何造型彰显出公共建筑的身份。有些空间特别设计了透明的玻璃外立面，室内场景从外面就一目了然。尤其是面向市中心一侧的阅览室，仿佛暗示着某种邀约。多媒体图书室采用大面积的白色天花板，能够反光。整座建筑显得轻盈通透，仿佛是手工折纸，有着多重的折线和折角。这座纯白色的建筑物空灵得甚至不像一座实体；它仿佛投射在大屏幕上的一个概念，然而又有着超出实体之外的活力。

室内有着充足、统一的光线。整个空间开放而流动，灵活性十足。光线从天花板上的缝隙透射下来，仿佛流动一般，分外美丽。各个空间彼此独立，且呈现出不同的几何形状，赋予整个室内空间一种诗意的氛围。阿尔巴多·西萨1993年的规划设计（其核心是剧院大楼）试图将巴黎东边的蒙特勒伊中心进行重新规划（该地区上一次的简单规划还是在20世纪70年代完成的）。多米尼克·库隆建筑事务所设计了这座建筑，将市中心与郊区联系起来，市中心的轴线指向巴黎巴士底狱的方向。



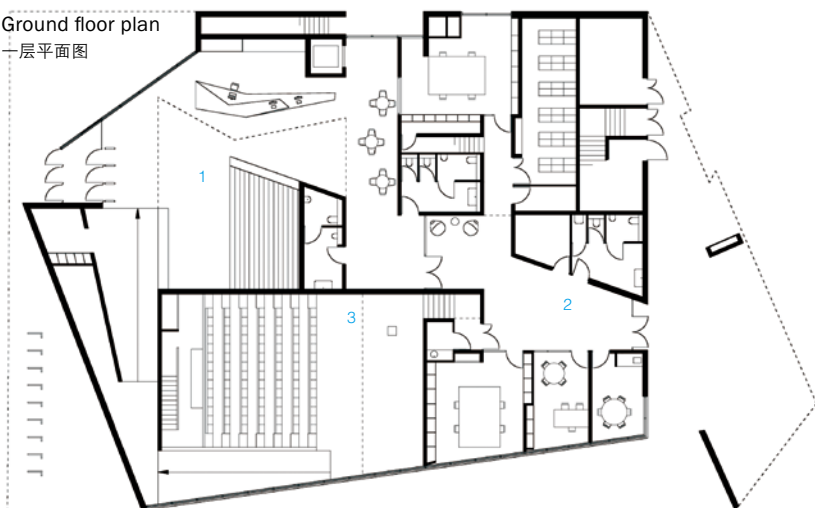




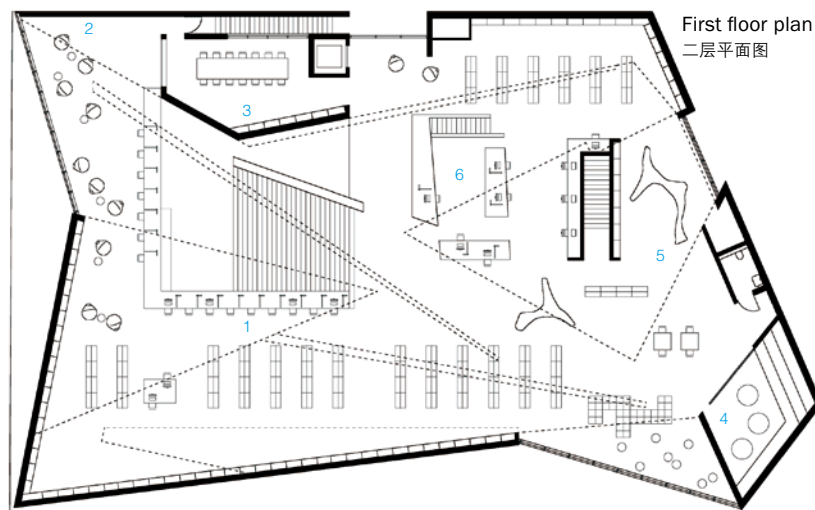
这座建筑仿佛空间、地理、城市环境、象征意义等多个维度上的一个连接点。多米尼克·库隆建筑事务所对于城市与建筑的理念在这座密集的建筑中体现无余——既隐藏了私密的空间，同时又兼具开放的沟通、交流空间。这座综合建筑物就像一个紧闭的拳头，室内外空间彼此交融，仿佛爱丽丝漫游奇境的所在。入口处，接待台上方的天花采用多层式设计，仿佛地质层一般，楼板像地质层的碰撞，相互搭接。楼梯处，旋转混凝土柱沉浸在卡拉瓦乔风格的灯光中。这个红色的空间既深沉又轻柔，既空旷又充盈，横向扩展，最终通向礼堂，然后缩小，消失在门厅的黑暗中。透过外立面上的开窗，能够欣赏城市的美景，同时阳光也能照进室内深处。

1. Northeast view
2. Rear façade
3. Entrance
1. 建筑东北角
2. 建筑后部
3. 入口

Ground floor plan
一层平面图



- | | |
|------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Entrance hall | 1. 入口大厅 |
| 2. Administration | 2. 管理办公室 |
| 3. 100-seat auditorium | 3. 容纳100人的礼堂 |



- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|--------|-----------|
| 1. Lecture spaces | 4. Heure du conte ("Story time") | 1. 讲座区 | 4. "讲故事"区 |
| 2. News space | 5. Youth space | 2. 新闻区 | 5. 青年区 |
| 3. Working room | 6. Information space | 3. 工作区 | 6. 信息区 |

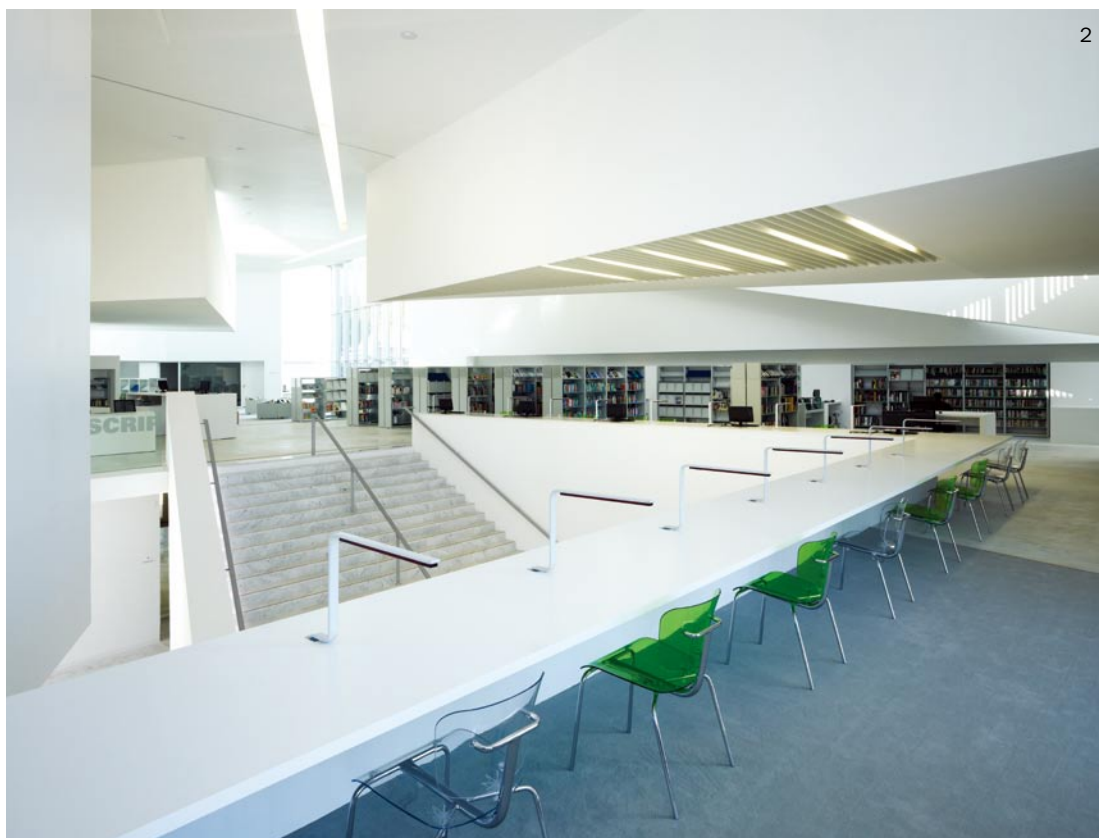








1



2

- 1. Steps
- 2. View from the reading area
- 3. Open library space
- 1. 台阶
- 2. 遥看藏书区
- 3. 开放式读书空间







2

洛赫亚大图书馆

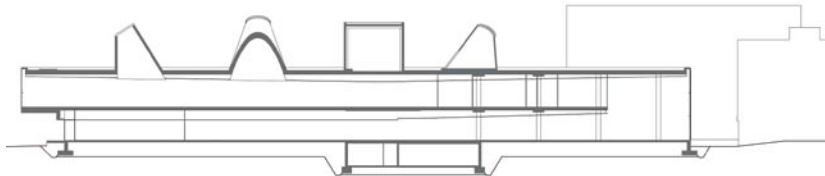
Lohja Main Library

Architect: Architects Lahdelma & Mahlamäki **Location:** Lohja, Finland **Completion:** 2007 **Photography:** Jussi Tiainen

建筑设计：拉赫德尔马·马拉迈基建筑事务所 项目地点：芬兰 洛赫亚 竣工时间：2007年 图片摄影：尤西·蒂埃南



West elevation
西侧立面图



Section
剖面图



Site plan
总平面图

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Panorama | 1. 图书馆全景 |
| 2. Front view | 2. 图书馆正面 |
| 3. Long red brick walls | 3. 绵延的红砖墙 |

Architects Lahdelma & Mahlamäki won the open competition concerning the Lohja Main Library. The design was continued based to the winning entry “Johdanto” (the Prologue).

The new library building is harmoniously integrated into the cultural campus area, which holds within the Church Saint Lawrence, the Hall of Laurentius, the Music Academy of Länsi-Uusimaa and the Academy of Hiisi. The building is located on the eastern side of the competition area, allowing the walking through to the park.

The functions of the building are divided between two floors. Due to the proximity of the old church, the library building was kept low, which was the main concept in the design. The public spaces on the first floor are spaciouly widened with the help of differently sized skylights.

The long walls of the building are of red brick. The inner spaces open through the gables towards the church and the town centre. Proverbs from the Lohja area are printed on the glasses of these openings.

The new library building is part of the “cultural campus” in the centre of Lohja. In the spirit of its competition title Johdanto (Introduction), its architecture directs the flow of pedestrian traffic towards the cultural complex and into the library. Its principal material, red brick, integrates the building into the existing civic architecture; in the interior, the red brick walls delineate the open spatial composition as one entity and guide the eyes towards its primary aspects, the town centre and the church. The library is literally built for its location.

拉赫德尔马·马拉迈基建筑事务所赢得了洛赫亚大图书馆的设计竞赛，这是一个开放的国际竞赛。本项目就是在获胜方案“前奏”的基础上改善而来。

这座全新的图书馆建筑跟当地的文化氛围紧密结合，这一地区的建筑包括圣劳伦斯教堂、劳伦斯大厦、Länsi-Uusimaa音乐学院和Hiisi学院。这座图书馆建筑位于竞赛场地的东侧，离公园不远。

这座建筑的功能区分布在两层楼上。由于离老教堂很近，图书馆必须要保证高度不能很高，这一点是设计的关键。二楼的公共空间通过运用不同大小的天窗，显得更加宽敞。

这座建筑绵延的墙体由红砖建成。室内空间通过山形墙上的开口朝向教堂和市中心。洛赫亚地区的谚语印在了这些开口处的玻璃上。

这座全新的图书馆是洛赫亚市中心“文化聚集地”的一部分。正如竞赛的名字叫做“引见”一样，这一地区的建筑也是让人流向这个文化聚集地汇集，然后进入图书馆。图书馆的主要材料——红砖——使其完美地融入周围建筑环境中；室内，红砖墙界定出作为一个整体的开放的空间布局，并将我们的视线引向重要地点——市中心和教堂。这座图书馆真正可以说是为这个地点而建。

Awards:

Nominee of Finland for the Mies van der Rohe Prize, 2007

所获奖项：

2007年芬兰密斯·凡德罗提名奖







1. Night view
2. West façade
3. Back view

1. 夜景
2. 西立面
3. 建筑后部

Ground floor plan
一层平面图



- | | |
|--------------------|----------|
| 1. Entrance | 1. 入口 |
| 2. Reading room | 2. 阅览室 |
| 3. Lounge | 3. 休闲区 |
| 4. Classroom | 4. 教室 |
| 5. Media room | 5. 多媒体室 |
| 6. Group study | 6. 分组学习室 |
| 7. Conference room | 7. 会议室 |





1. Seating area by the glazing wall 1. 玻璃幕墙旁的休闲区
2. Open spatial composition as one entity 2. 开放的空间布局





1. Lounge

1. 休闲区

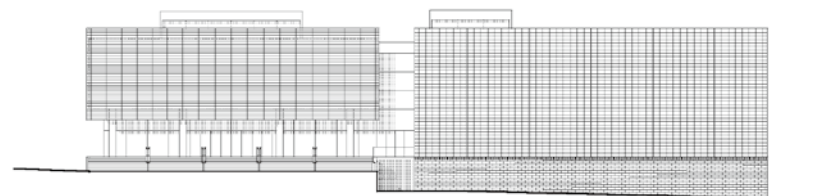
2. Public spaces on the first floor with skylights

2. 二楼的公共空间有天窗

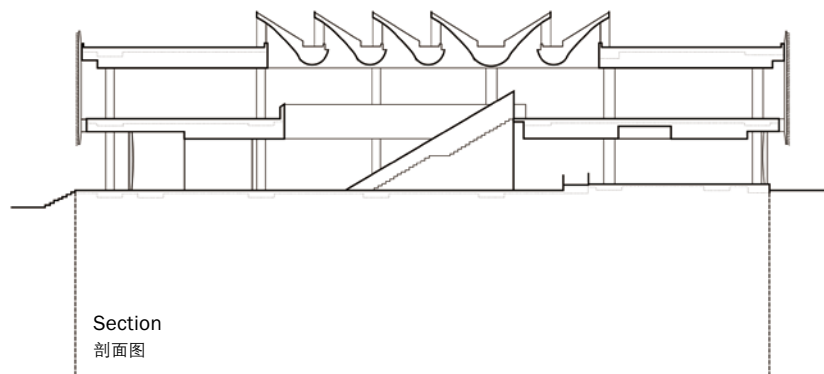


Architect: fjmt **Location:** Blacktown, New South Wales, Australia **Completion:** 2005 **Photography:** John Gollings

建筑设计: fjmt建筑事务所 项目地点: 澳大利亚 新南威尔士州 布莱克敦 竣工时间: 2005年 图片摄影: 约翰·高灵斯



North elevation
北侧立面图



Section
剖面图

1. View of the Max Webber Library from the Civic Square
 2. Front view of the library
 3. Continuous façade of profiled aluminium louvres
1. 从公共广场上看麦克斯·韦伯图书馆
 2. 图书馆正面
 3. 绵延的铝制百叶窗是建筑立面的特色



The new library at Blacktown created an opportunity to re-establish and reinforce the public realm within a city environment continually dominated by the shopping mall, car park and visual pollution of advertising, creating a sense of place and embodying the public values and aspirations of the community in juxtaposition of the no place of the ubiquitous “Shopping Mall” and associated zones for consumption. Interestingly it also gave an opportunity to develop what is becoming the most meaningful 21st-century public building, the contemporary library.

The approach was to create an open and inviting public building, transparent and welcoming. It is to express the sense of open equitable access to information that the contemporary library offers, and also to create a place for a broad range of community activities and gatherings. Hence there are children’s areas, youth areas, flexible function spaces, exhibition areas and a café integrated within this public building.

Importantly whilst the architecture is open, inviting and transparent, it is also to a degree “silent”, such that it offers a contrast within the “noise” of commercial/retail advertising and development, potentially offering perhaps a little peace. At the same time fjmt sought to create certain “monumentality”; giving significance and dignity to this important public place and the community values it embodies.

The architecture is conceived as two simple volumes, one solid of terracotta panels containing the support and service spaces and sitting firmly on the ground, and a second transparent of light metallic louvres and glass containing the public rooms and reading spaces “hovering” above the ground. Both these volumes are sited on a brick podium that “grows” out of the natural clay of the site and adjusts to the differing levels whilst positioning the library in an honorific location within the new square.

Architecturally, an “interior world” is created, separate from the busy streets and shopping; a warm and peaceful haven allowing space for the visitor to “slow” and just be. This interior is created through a composition of natural light, natural materials and form. A series of strong and distinctive forms, elliptical void, triangular stair and cubic volume give a sense of significance and honour to the interior, while the strong horizontal extension and transparency, together with the gentle curving forms of the light baffles and skylights, and give a complementing openness and looseness. Natural light is sculptured through a series of carefully profiled baffles and skylights to gently reveal and enhance their forms and materiality, creating a glow and lightness within the whole library. Natural materials within the interior of timber, brick and stone are intended to create not only warmth but also a depth to the surfaces and spaces.

Perhaps the most important element of the interior of the library is the presence of natural daylight and even occasionally a thin slice of sunlight.







Externally, a continuous façade of profiled aluminium louvres automatically adjust in relation to the position of the sun or level of glare to filter, shade and reflect natural light throughout the reading spaces of the library.

The new library through its simple and yet monumental form, transparency and openness, warmth and natural materials, is intended to simultaneously give honour and significance, as well as access and invitation to the knowledge, information, values and opportunity that the contemporary library offers and embodies.

布莱克敦是一座充斥着购物中心、停车场和视觉广告污染的城市，这座新图书馆的建立创造了一个重新为城市公共空间定位的机会。设计师旨在将其打造为一座特色建筑，同时又要将公众价值观和社区感融入其中，使其鹤立在购物中心及其附属消费区中。有趣的是，该项目同时也为打造一座21世纪最有意义的公共建筑——一座现代图书馆——创造了机会。

设计师采用的策略是创造一座开放、亲切的公共建筑，通透大气，让人忍不住想走进去。这座建筑要表达这样一层意思：当代图书馆是人人可以共享信息的开放图书馆，而且要打造适合社区举办各种活动和聚会的场地。因此，这座图书馆的功能区包括儿童空间、青年空间、灵活功能空间、展览空间以及咖啡厅。值得一提的是，虽然这座建筑是开放的、透明的，从某种角度上说它也是“安静”的，因此这就存在一种矛盾：地处周围商业零售区的嘈杂之中，潜在的提供一片宁静之所。同时，fjmt建筑事务所致力于打造一种“纪念感”，让这座重要的公共建筑及其体现出的社区价值观显得庄严而高贵。

整座建筑由两部分组成：第一部分是坚固的赤褐色外观，里面是辅助空间和服务空间，稳稳扎根于地面；第二部分是通透的金属百叶窗和玻璃外观，里面是公共空间和阅览室，“盘旋”在地面之上。这两个部分都位于一个砖石基台上面，基台采用场地自有的自然黏土建造，所以看起来仿佛自然“生长”出来一样，基台高度不同，以适应两个部分的高度，这样就把图书馆置于新广场上一个令人仰视的位置。

设计师通过建筑设计策略打造了一个“室内世界”，跟外面嘈杂的马路和购物环境区分开来。这里是一个温暖而宁静的天堂，人们来到这里可以尽情徜徉，慢慢享受时光。室内空间由自然光线、自然材料以及自然形态共同打造。一系列强烈而独特的形态，比如椭圆形空地、三角形楼梯、立方体，使得图书馆的室内空间显得庄重、大气；同时，水平方向的大量透明玻璃窗，再加上曲线柔和的遮光板和天窗，又补充了通透感和放松的氛围。自然光线通过一系列造型精致的遮光板加以“塑形”，后者也得以柔美地展现其形态和材料，在图书馆中打造出一种流动感和轻盈感。室内大量采用自然材料，如木材、砖石，目标不仅是营造温暖的氛围，同时也为室内表面和空间带来纵深感。

也许这座图书馆室内最重要的一个元素就是自然光线，甚至是偶尔出现的一束纤细的光柱。而在外部，遍

布整个外立面的铝制百叶窗会根据太阳的位置或者光线的角度来自动调节，能够为阅览室过滤、遮挡并反射阳光。

这座新图书馆通过简单而具有纪念性的造型、通透、开放、温暖以及自然材料，不仅使自身备觉庄重、大气，而且也让人觉得知识、信息、价值、机会这些现代图书馆所体现并赋予我们的东西在等待我们去接近。

Awards:

RAIA NSW Chapter, Premier's Award, 2007

RAIA NSW Chapter, Commendation (Public Building), 2006

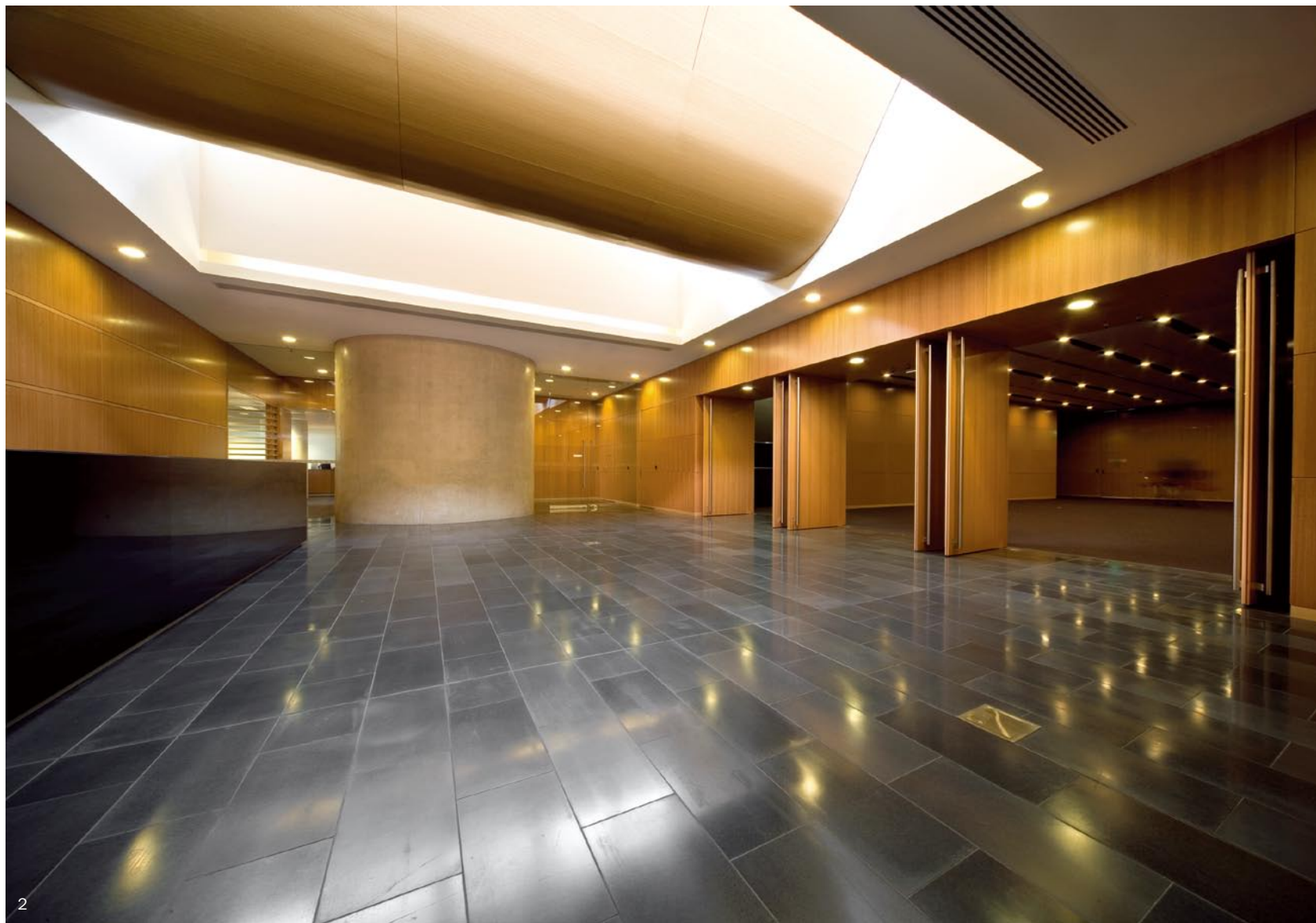
Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia & New Zealand Merit Award, (NSW Division), 2006

所获奖项：

2007年澳大利亚皇家建筑师协会新南威尔士分会首相大奖

2006年澳大利亚皇家建筑师协会新南威尔士分会公共建筑提名奖

2006年澳大利亚与新西兰照明协会新南威尔士分会荣誉奖



1. Glow and lightness within the whole library
2. Flexible function space for up to 200 people
3. Children's play area

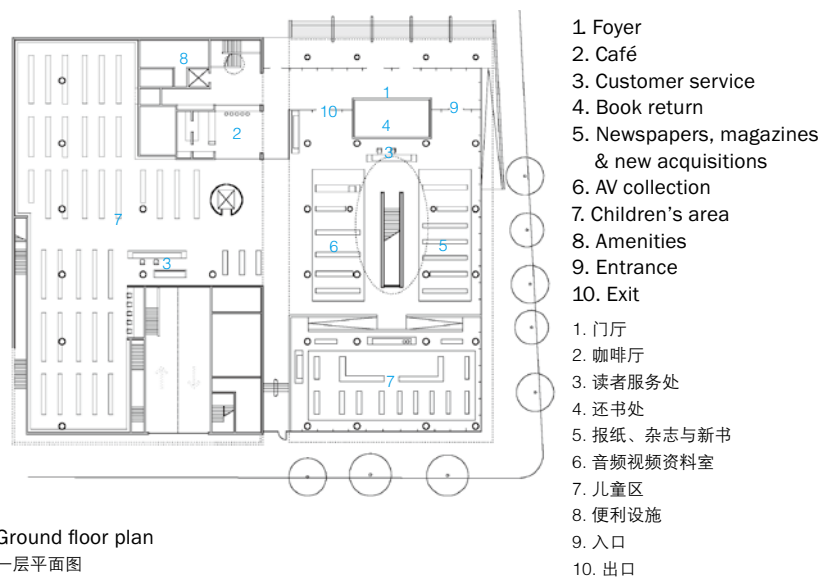
1. 整座图书馆夜间灯火通明
2. 灵活功能空间能容纳200人
3. 儿童游乐区





1. Relation of the ground floor (containing the support and service spaces) and first floor (containing the public rooms and reading spaces)
2. Natural materials within the interior of timber, brick and stone adopted to create not only warmth, but also a depth to the surfaces and spaces
3. A series of strong and distinctive forms, elliptical void, triangular stair and cubic volume, giving a sense of significance and honour to the interior

1. 一楼（辅助空间、服务空间）和二楼（公共空间、阅览室）用一条楼梯相连
2. 室内采用天然材料，如木材、砖石，使表面和空间显得温暖而又有深度
3. 室内一系列的独特造型，如一、二楼之间的椭圆、三角形的楼梯、立方体的空间，让室内空间显得尊贵、大气

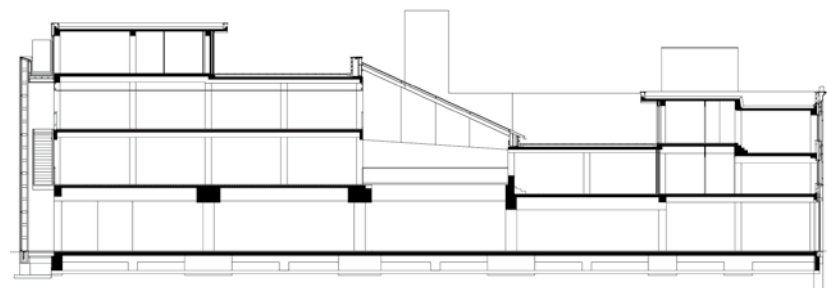




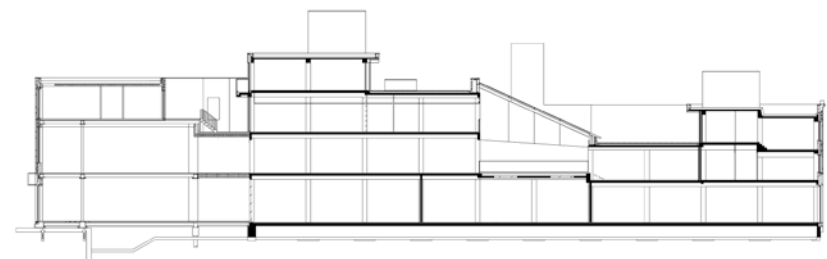
媒体图书馆 Media Library

Architect: Dok Architecten **Location:** Delft, The Netherlands **Completion:** 2007 **Photography:** Arjen Schmitz & Jan Bartelsen

建筑设计: Dok建筑事务所 项目地点: 荷兰 代尔夫特 竣工时间: 2007年 图片摄影: 阿扬·施米茨、詹·巴泰尔森



Sections
剖面图



Sections
剖面图

At the entrance a glass construction of ten metres high is placed, at two metres in front of the existing front, as a maximum “welcoming gesture”. This way the Media Library (Mediatheek) presents itself on the Cultuurplein (Culture Square), making the indoor activities visible from the outside as well. Behind this glass front stairways have been placed. All of this, combined with the business of the square on the ground floor, makes for a very lively picture.

The main architectural and spatial intervention in the building has been the realisation of a lightway. This is made by a void and a striking glass roof, covering the breadth of the building, and giving light to a great depth – into the very heart of the building. As a result, a spatial connection between the different floors and functions is brought into being. This makes the building and its interior understandable at just one glance. The lightway consists of a steel structure, and ends in a separately standing element: a plan by light designer Svend Panjer. The lightway functions as a clarifying and structuring element. Its light and inviting character seduces visitors to find their way to the other functions.

The pleasant atmosphere created by the lightway can also be found in a grand café, and the reading café on the first department benefits from it as well. Here the visitors may enjoy a lunch or cappuccino while leafing through the latest magazines or newspapers. The Media Library in Delft, having an espresso bar of its own, as well as an open culture stage has rightly become a meeting place, at which there's a culture of reading, learning, watching and listening.

This building's outward appearance has been adapted to its new requirements, but its inner character has remained the same. A spatial transformation has taken place, instead of demolishing and building up again from scratch. It is a design approach starting from the idea of durability, and a stroke of luck for existing buildings in the future.

In each department of the Media Library, colour and organising elements make for distinction and identification. One important point of orientation is the orange block, that appears in similar positions on each and every floor, and contains a lift as well as rest room facilities. In the proximity of this “orange thread”, yellow information counters have been placed. Apart from this, every department has its own distinguishable colour:

- Blue for the information square on the ground floor
- Green for the youth department
- Red stands for “Romance”
- Brown for “Music & Film”
- Neutral grey for “Art”
- The offices are purple

1. Giant glass construction at the entrance 1. 正门的玻璃装置
2. Façade along the street 2. 沿街外立面
3. View from Culture Square 3. 文化广场上的一景

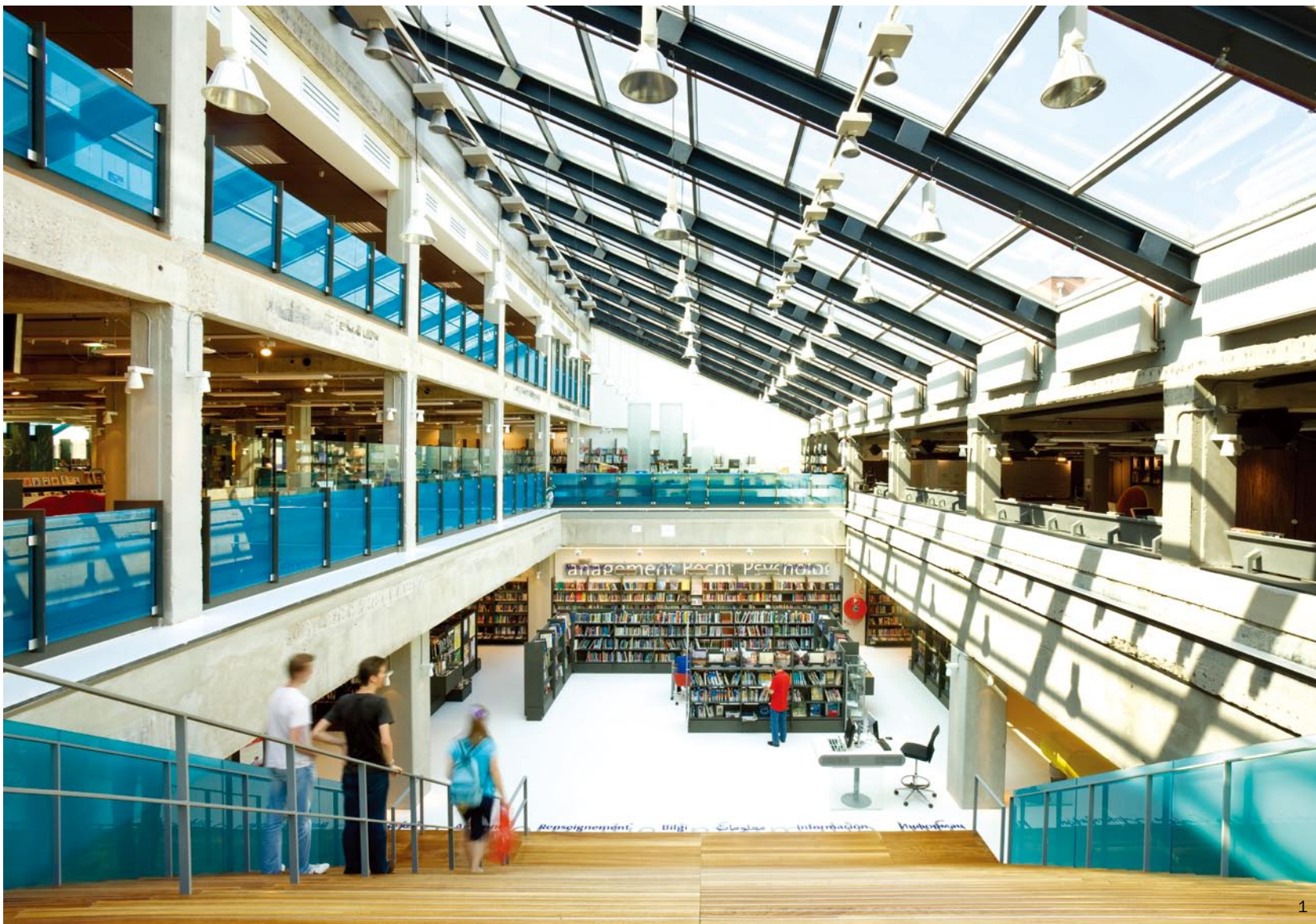


1



2





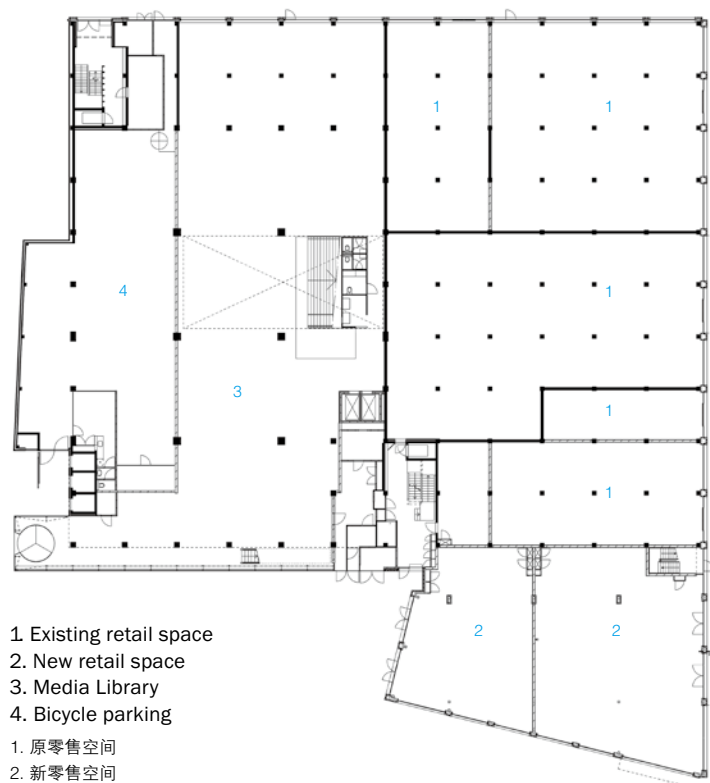
这座图书馆的正门有一个10米高的玻璃装置，设置在原建筑正门前，宽2米，迎接图书馆的来客。这样，媒体图书馆就成为文化广场上的一景，图书馆室内的场景从外部可见。这个玻璃装置的后面设置了楼梯。这些元素，包括一楼广场里的繁忙景象，都展现了这座图书馆的生机和活力。

这座建筑在建筑和空间上的主要特别之处就是一条“光道”的设计。这一设计由一块空地和一个引人注目的玻璃屋顶横跨整座建筑的宽度，将阳光引入深处——建筑的中心。于是，各个楼层和功能区域之间就建立起某种空间上的连接。这使得这座建筑及其室内空间一目了然。这条“光道”由一个钢结构组成，末端是一个独立元素——这是照明设计师斯文德·潘耶设计的布局。这条“光道”起到明晰布局、界定结构的作用。其灯光设计以引人入胜的特点吸引人们从这里去到其他功能区。

这条“光道”带来一种令人身心愉悦的氛围，而大休闲吧和阅览吧里也延续了这种氛围。读者可以在这里享用午餐，或者来一杯卡布奇诺，一边翻阅最新的报纸、杂志。代尔夫特的媒体图书馆有自己的咖啡吧，还有一个开放的文化平台，已然成为聚会的好去处，那里有阅读、学习、观赏、聆听的文化氛围。这座建筑的外观根据客户的要求进行了翻新，但是室内的风格特点保持不变。室内空间进行了改造，而不用把整座建筑推倒重建。这一设计方法源自于对耐久性的考量，同时也有将老建筑带到新时代的一点运气。

媒体图书馆的各个部分都采用色彩和布局元素为自身创造特色。在方向指示方面，重要的一点就是每层出现在相似位置的橘黄色部分，里面是电梯和洗手间，仿佛一根橘黄色的线，将各个室内空间穿在一起。与此类似的是黄色的咨询台。此外，各个部分都有自身独特的色彩：

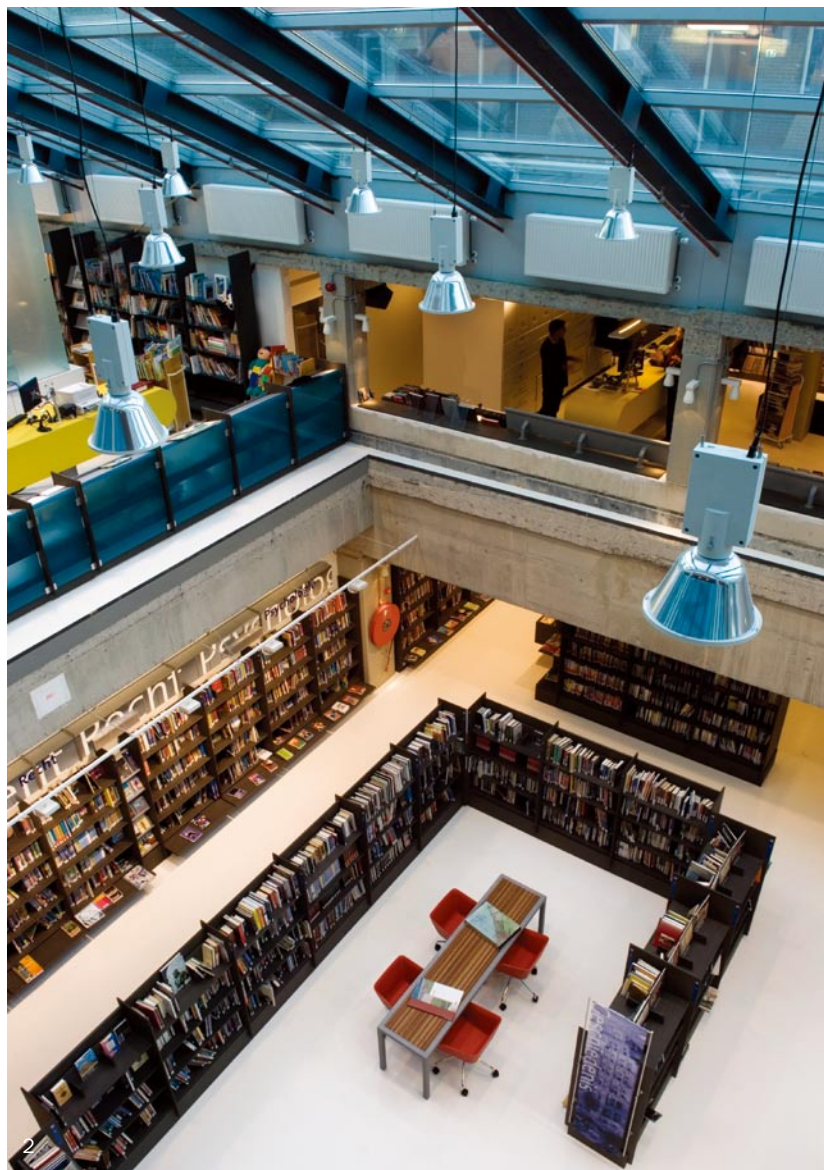
- 一楼的信息广场是蓝色
- 青年区是绿色
- 小说区采用红色书台
- 音乐与电影区是棕色
- 艺术区是中性的灰色
- 办公区是紫色



1. Existing retail space
2. New retail space
3. Media Library
4. Bicycle parking

1. 原零售空间
2. 新零售空间
3. 媒体图书馆
4. 自行车停放处

Ground floor plan
一层平面图



1. Central square with glass roof and grand stairs
2. Aerial view of the information square on the ground floor
3. Ground floor staircase
4. Reading area

1. 中庭里有玻璃屋顶和宽敞的楼梯
2. 俯瞰一楼信息广场
3. 一楼楼梯
4. 阅读区







4

1. Yellow information counters
2. Cute chairs
3. Cute chairs with computers
4. Casual resting area
5. Computer table under the exposed concrete ceiling

1. 黄色的咨询台
2. 奇特造型的座椅
3. 座椅配备了电脑
4. 休闲区
5. 电脑桌上方的天花是裸露的混凝土



5





1. Floor-to-ceiling windows allowing in natural light
2. Dining room
3. Space enclosed by shelves

1. 落地窗让室内洒满阳光
2. 用餐区
3. 书架围合出一个小空间



1. Red reading room
2. Blue reading room

1. 红色阅览室
2. 蓝色阅览室

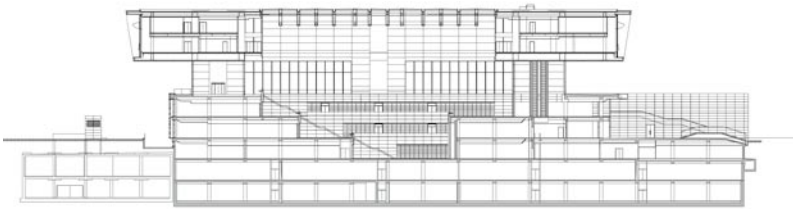


中国国家图书馆

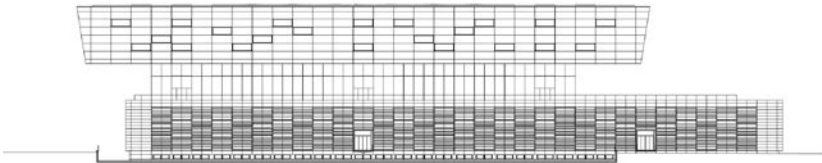
National Library of China

Architect: KSP Jürgen Engel Architekten **Location:** Beijing, China **Completion:** 2008 **GFA:** 77,000 m² (extension) **Photography:** Hans Schlupp & National Library of China

建筑设计：KSP建筑事务所 项目地点：中国 北京 竣工时间：2008年 建筑面积：77000平方米（扩建部分） 图片摄影：汉斯·史路普、中国国家图书馆



Longitudinal section
纵向剖面图



South elevation
南侧立面图

1. Panorama by night

2. Surrounding context with busy traffic

3. The extensive steel structure spanning the roof

4. Close-up view
1. 夜间全景

2. 周围繁忙的交通

3. 建筑顶部的飘浮结构

4. 侧面近景



The task was to extend the existing library by 77,000 square metres in order to accommodate approximately 12 million books, some 12,000 people per day who visit the National Library. An important future-oriented part of the extension of the existing library is the “Digital Library”. Unparalleled in its historical and cultural significance, the “Si Ku Quan Shu” collection is also housed in the new building. The Si Ku Quan Shu is the collection of manuscripts, produced on the orders of Chinese Emperor Ch’ien Lung (1736 – 1795) of the Ch’ing dynasty (1644 – 1912). During his reign he had made copies of all documents relating to Chinese culture, effectively preserving for the modern age this valuable wealth of knowledge spanning thousands of years.

The KSP Engel und Zimmermann design is based on this collection, which is housed in the building’s base. Located around the base on several levels, recalling archaeological layers of culture, is the large space containing the contemporary library with reading rooms, reference works and a reference library. Above this on the top floor, under a roof that seems almost to float, is the digital library – synonym for the future, global communication and networking. This simple symbolism of linking together past, present and future, as inter-reliant and simultaneously merging elements, lends the design cogency.

The enormous rectangular building ensemble, measuring 90 by 119 metres, is horizontally organised, and developed. The library is surrounded by an austere laid-out garden, which serves to further underline the building’s well-defined appearance. It is through the garden and a geometrically arranged grove at the entrance to the library that the visitor approaches the building. The entrance to the library is via broad steps set between two lower building sections, which lead into the third storey. From here the visitor has a view out over the entire library and into the extensive steel structure spanning the roof. This structure rests on the base at six points, and these support the roof, while leaving the remainder of the large space open. The various levels merge into each other; rows of books alternate with reading areas; stairs and escalators provide access to the various storeys; it is possible to look into the digital library on the top floor. There is daylight everywhere and the inward-looking focus typical of most libraries has been deliberately avoided. As the centre and core of the library, the glazed vault for the Si Ku Quan Shu collection of China’s written cultural heritage, bound in wooden panels, is always visible, and transparent. Looking at the library form outside, the upper two storeys have the appearance of a large book with gently rounded contours, held by slanting supports, which towers over the storeys below.

本案任务是为中国国家图书馆扩建77000平方米，用于收藏约1200万册图书，并满足每日12000人次的来访。此次扩建着眼于未来，设立了“数字图书馆”部分。此外，具有重大历史和文化意义的《四库全书》也将收入扩建馆中。《四库全书》是清乾隆皇帝亲自组织的一部大规模丛书。乾隆在位期间，将与中国文化有关的历史文献收集、誊写，有效地将几千年的文化宝藏保藏至今。KSP建筑事务所的设计正是基于收藏在地下室里的这部丛书。地下室周围的各个楼层（象征着悠久历史里的文化层）是当代图书馆，空间很开阔，有阅览室、考证工作室，还有一间参考书阅览室。当代图书馆的

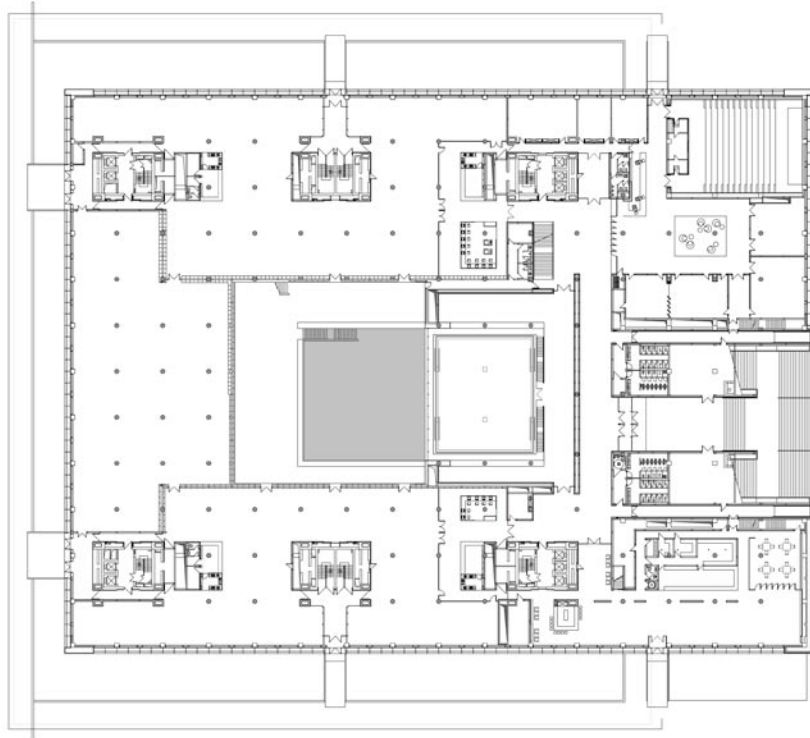






上面，也就是整座建筑的最高层，在仿佛漂浮着的屋顶之下，就是象征着未来、全球联通、网络化的数字图书馆。这样一个简单的连接着过去、现在和未来的象征意义，让三者彼此相关、同时出现，显示了KSP的高超设计。

整座图书馆呈矩形，90米×119米，水平分布，大气磅礴。周围环绕着图书馆的是一个风格简朴的花园，进一步衬托了建筑出众的造型。穿过这个花园以及一片几何形状的小树丛，迈上宽宽的台阶，就到达了图书馆正门。台阶是建在底下两个较低矮的建筑体上，直接通向4楼。从这里可以看到整个图书馆的全景，还有绵延的跨越屋顶的钢结构框架。这个框架结构靠6个点支撑在下面的建筑体上，也是这6个点支撑着屋顶，其余部分保持露天开放。建筑的各个楼层彼此融为一体；一排排藏书与阅读区相间布局；楼梯和自动扶梯通向各楼层；从顶层可以看到数字图书馆内部。室内处处洒满阳光，设计师有意避免了图书馆建筑中常见的那种“内向聚焦”布局。《四库全书》藏书室汇集了中国历史文化，在设计上以木质板材为主，其中央的透明玻璃穹顶是整座图书馆的核心，在图书馆各处可见。从外部看，图书馆的上面两层就像一本巨型图书，轮廓柔和；下面是倾斜的支撑结构。

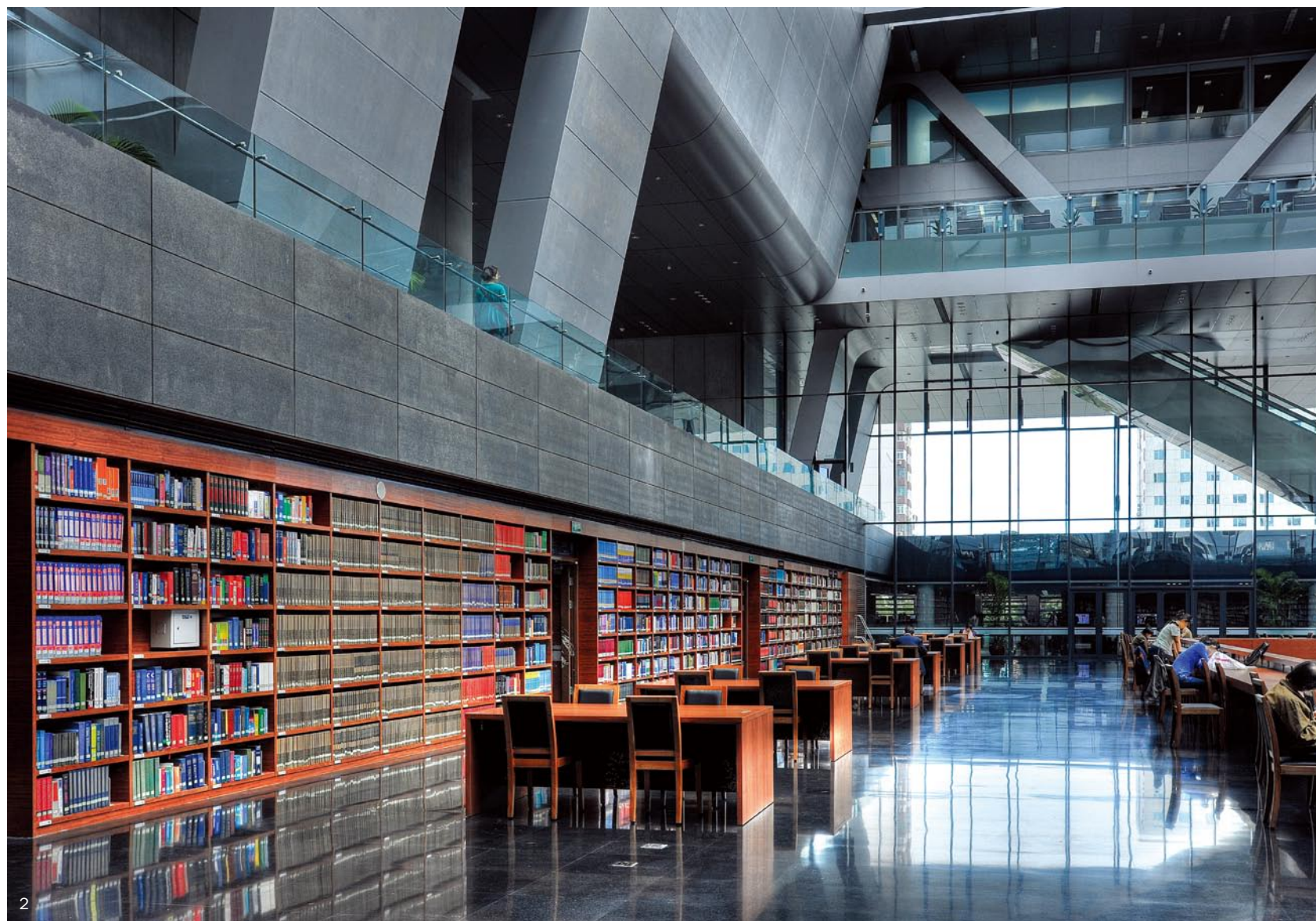


Ground floor plan
一层平面图



1. Aerial view
 2. Back view
 3. Façade detail
1. 鸟瞰
 2. 建筑后部
 3. 外立面特写



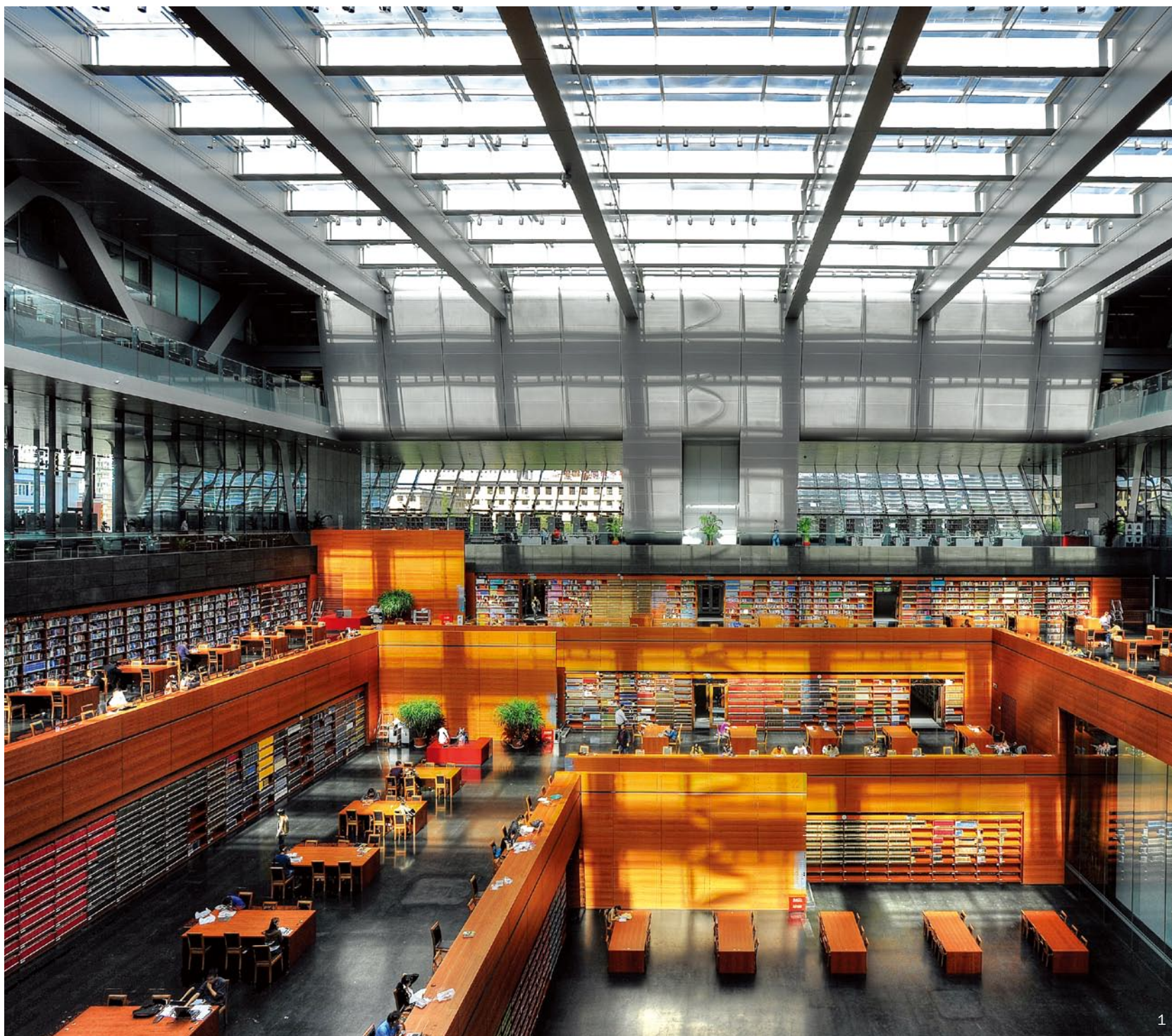


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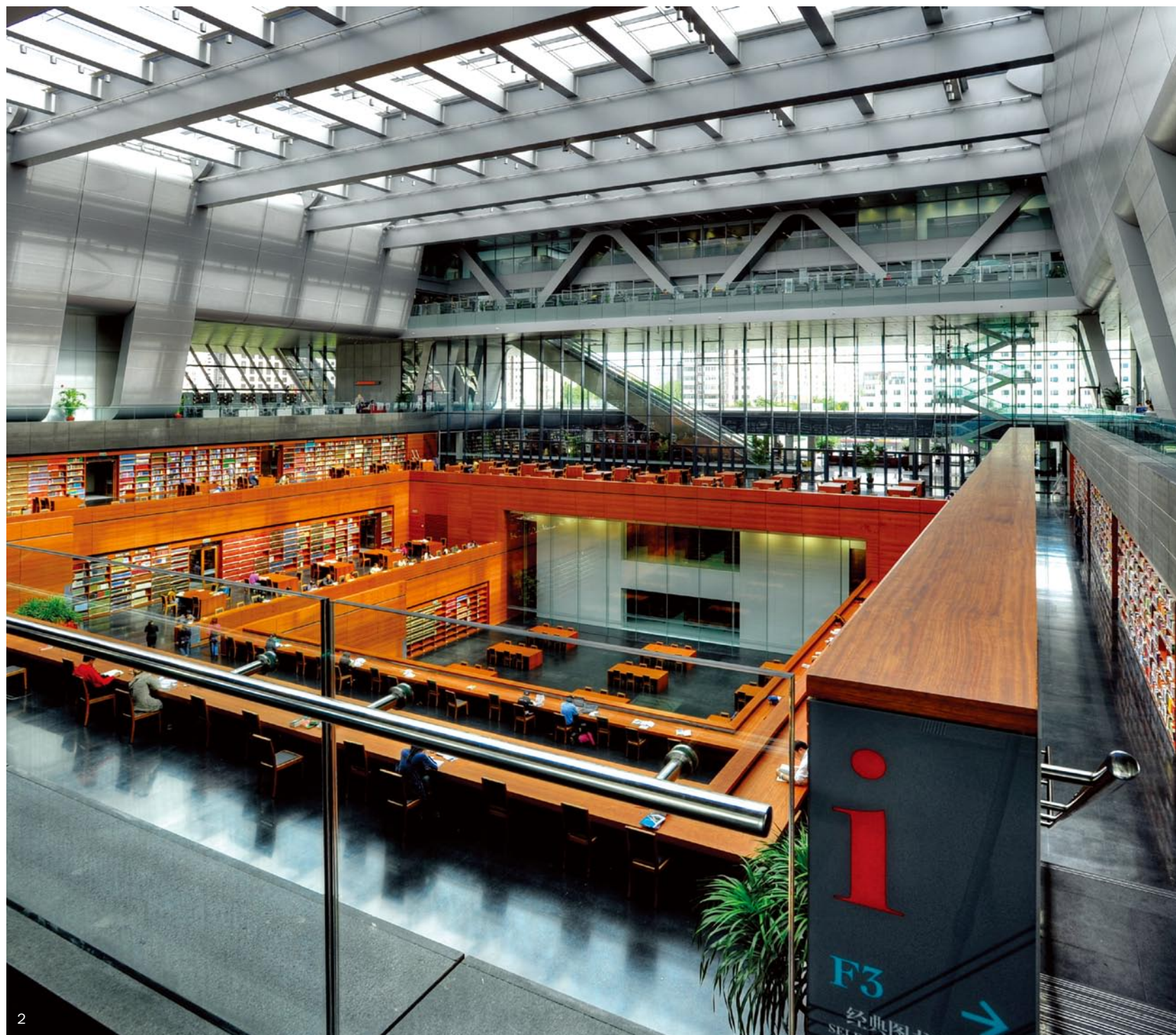
3

1. Reading room
 2. Grand lobby with book collection and different seating areas
 3. The centre of the library – Si Ku Quan Shu collection
1. 阅览室
2. 大厅里的藏书和座位
3. 整座图书馆的中心——《四库全书》藏书室



1. Five-storey central atrium
2. View of the atrium from upper level

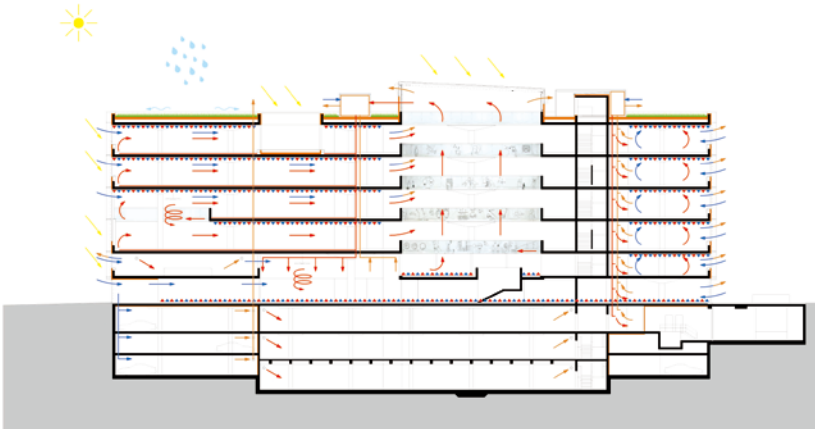
1. 5层通高的中庭
2. 俯瞰中庭



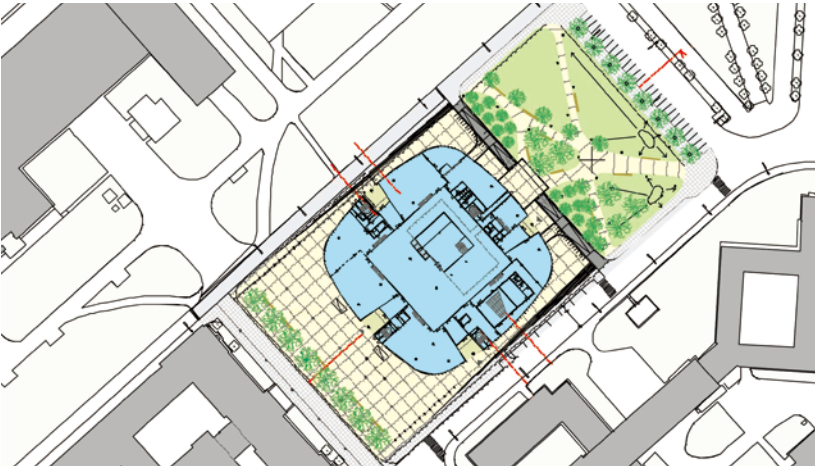
国家应用科学图书馆 National Technical Library

Architect: Projektil Architekti **Location:** Prague, Czech Republic **Completion:** 2009 **GFA:** 11,740 m²
Photography: Andrea Thiel Lhotáková

建筑设计：抛体建筑事务所 项目地点：捷克 布拉格 竣工时间：2009年 建筑面积：11740平方米 图片摄影：安德里亚·蒂埃尔·洛特科瓦



Energy scheme
能量循环示意图



Site plan
总平面图

1. East façade viewed from the green park
 2. View from northwest
 3. West façade viewed from the social space
1. 东立面毗邻绿色公园
 2. 图书馆西北侧
 3. 西立面面向公共广场

There are some sources of the architectural concept of the building. Firstly there is a spatial context influence which involves the historical urbanistic plans for the whole area as well as its present significance. Secondly the concept is the architects' answer to the idea of the institution and especially to the role of the library in today's society. That is why on the ground floor there is a minimum of the library itself but all the complementary services such as the cafeteria, exhibition hall and congress hall. Next, the chosen shape and material should resolve one of crucial questions of how to be modern and monumental at the same time.

Besides, what is important is that the building from the very beginning was formed to be an energy-saving one and the shape showed it clearly. Part of the concept is as well the use of the area around the building – social space on the west and a green park on the east. Finally, the building was designed to include the interior and the graphic design following the concept “the technological schoolbook”, so a lot of things (for example installations) are knowingly shown for better understanding on how the building was designed and functions.

The building has three underground and six aboveground floors. Underground there is book storage, technology, supply and a parking lot. On the ground floor and the first floor there is the main entrance to the library and all complementary facilities – conference hall, exhibition hall, cafeteria, bookshop and cloak room. All of them are around the entry hall which is the main place for meeting people not just from the library but from the whole university campus. That is the reason why the building has not one but four entrances to all sides. The idea was to give to the campus not just a library, but a needed public place as well where all the students could meet together.

Additionally, there is a night study room on the ground floor so the building can provide 24-hour service without needing to open all the building during the night. In the middle of the ground floor is the entrance to the library and first info desk. The visitors then follow up to the first floor and the atrium hall with the main desk. The atrium is naturally lit through the skylight and it is the main space of the whole building. Then the library floors follow from second to fifth. The setup is similar. On the north side of the floor there is the administration section. In the public part there are the study places and study rooms of different sizes next to the façade, followed by book shelves in the darker part of the floor and finally an info desk and other study places around the atrium with natural light.

这座建筑的设计理念有以下几点：首先，设计在空间上受到周围历史环境极其重要性的影响。其次，设计理念是建筑师对这座建筑物的理解，尤其是对当今社会中图书馆的作用的理解。这就是设计师之所以在一楼安排了很少的图书馆功能用房的原因（一楼大多是辅助服务空间，比如自助餐厅、展览厅和会议空间）。第三，设计师选择的造型和材料应该解决这样一个关键问题：怎样让这座建筑既时尚又庄严？此外，还有重要的一点就是：从一开始这座建筑的设计目标就是一座节能建筑，其造型清楚地表明了这一点。另外，设计理念还包括对建筑周边空间的利用，比如西侧的公共空间和东侧的绿色公园。最后，这座建筑的室内设计和平面设计都遵循“技术教科书”的理念，许多东西（比如有些装置）的设计都是为了让







1. Atrium hall

1. 图书馆主厅

2. Dapppling light in the atrium hall

2. 主厅里斑驳的光影效果



人们更好地理解这座建筑是怎样设计，又是怎样运行的。

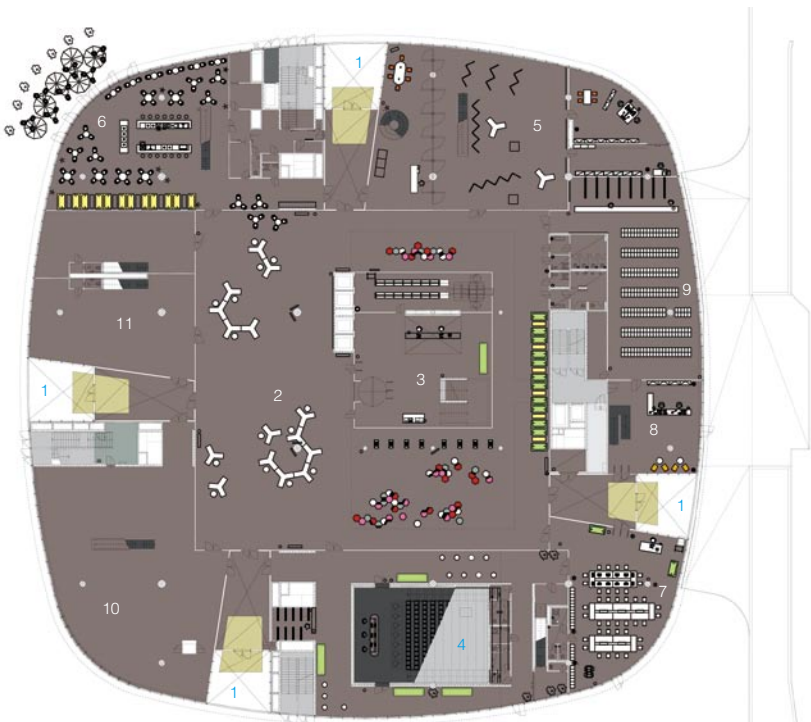
这座建筑有3层地下层和6层地上层。地下层包括书库、技术室、供应室和一个停车场。地上的一层和二层是图书馆的主入口，此外还有一系列辅助功能区，包括会议室、展览厅、自助餐厅、书店、衣帽间。这些空间都围绕入口大厅布局，这个大厅是人们交流的主要空间，不仅是进出图书馆的人，还有整个校园里的学生。这就是这座建筑之所以设置四个而不是一个入口的原因。设计师的想法是不只给校园建一座图书馆，而是给他们真正需要的一个公共空间，让学生们能在这里沟通交流。

另外，一楼还有一间夜间自习室，所以这座图书馆不必全馆整夜开放，也能提供24小时服务。一楼中间是进入图书馆的入口和咨询台。随后上到二楼和中庭，这里是主要接待处。中庭通过天窗实现自然采光，是整座图书馆中最重要的空间。然后是三楼到六楼。布局都是相似的。北侧是管理区。公共空间内有自习区和紧邻外墙的大小不一的自习室，而较暗的一边则是书架，此外围绕着光明的中庭还有咨询台和其他学习区。

Awards:
Grand Prix Architects Award, 2010

所获奖项：
2010年Grand Prix建筑大奖

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| 1. Entrance | 1. 入口 |
| 2. Lobby | 2. 大厅 |
| 3. Library entrance | 3. 图书馆正门 |
| 4. Conference hall | 4. 会议室 |
| 5. Exhibition hall | 5. 展览厅 |
| 6. Café “technika” | 6. “技术”自助餐厅 |
| 7. Night study room | 7. 夜间自习室 |
| 8. Staff entrance | 8. 员工入口 |
| 9. Cloak room | 9. 衣帽间 |
| 10. City library | 10. 城市图书室 |
| 11. Bookshop | 11. 书店 |



Ground floor plan
一层平面图



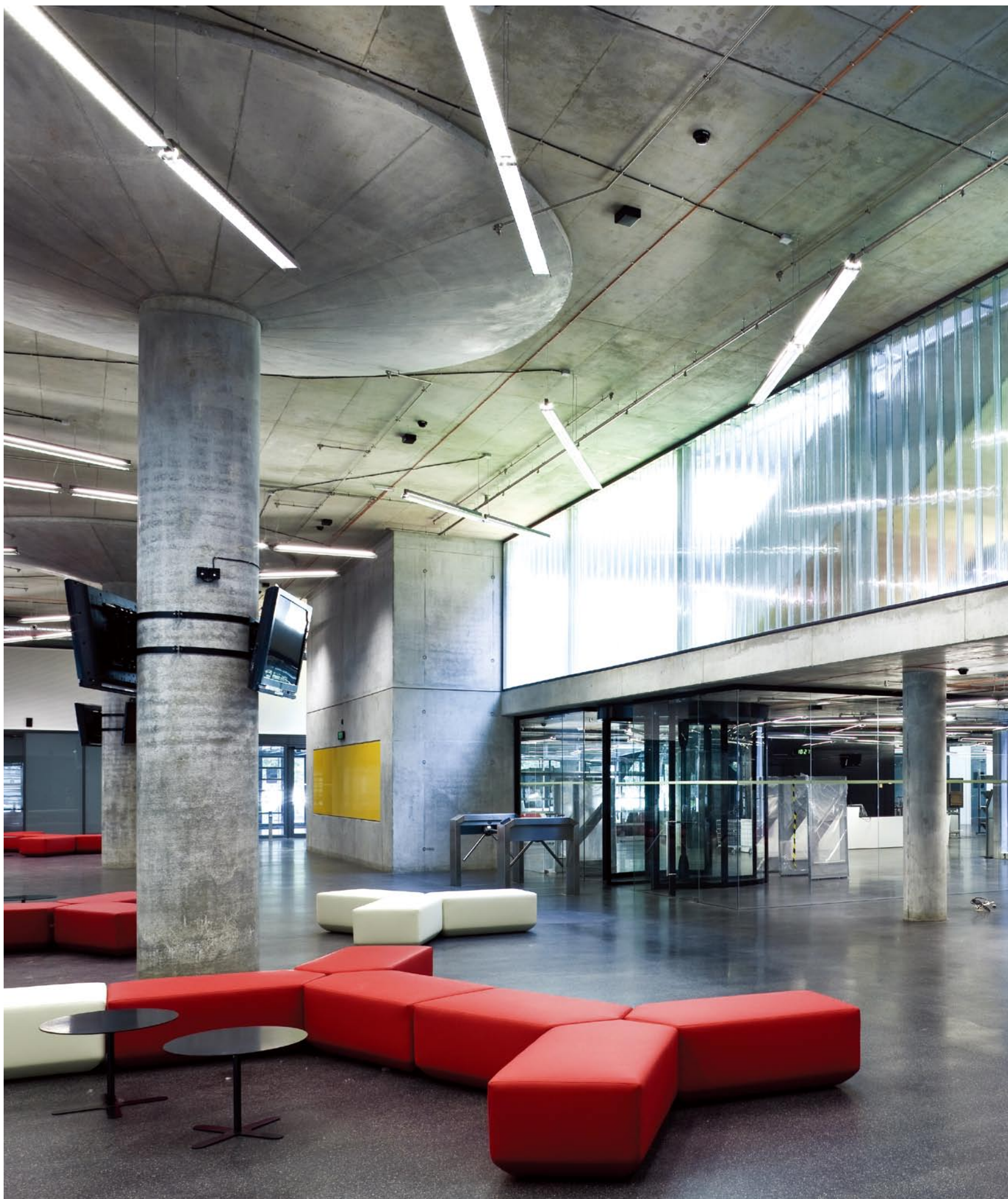
1. Interior / exterior connection

2. Study area

1. 室内外融为一体

2. 学习区





Ground floor lobby 一楼大厅

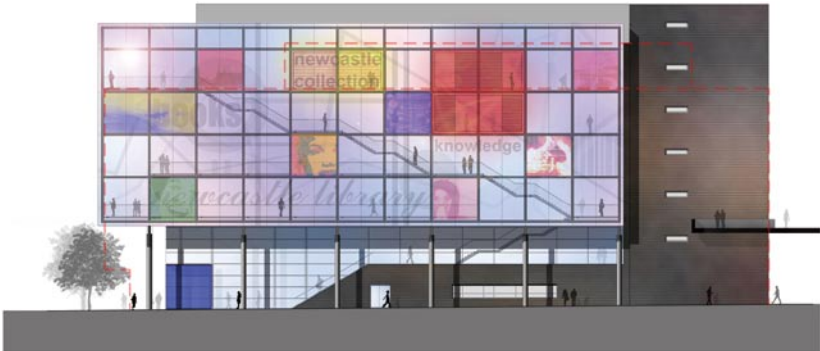


纽卡斯尔市图书馆

Newcastle City Library

Architect: Ryder Architecture **Location:** Newcastle, UK **Completion:** 2009 **GFA:** 8,300 m² **Photography:** Ryder Architecture & Tim Crocker

建筑设计：莱德建筑事务所 项目地点：英国 纽卡斯尔 竣工时间：2009年 建筑面积：8300平方米 图片摄影：莱德建筑事务所、提姆·克罗克



East elevation
东侧立面图



Cross section
横向剖面图

1. Upward view
2. Panorama by night
3. West façade
1. 仰视
2. 夜间全景
3. 西侧外立面近景



1

The City Library is part of the £40.2M Newcastle Libraries PFI project which also includes a new community library for the Newcastle district of High Heaton. The City Library opened in June 2009 and is both a civic landmark and a meeting place. It is a highly transparent building encouraging people to visit and enjoy.

The brief was to create a building to “delight and inspire” as well as a model for C21 library facilities. It is a destination venue with spaces for reading, learning, research, relaxing, meeting and working, inspiring local, civic and regional pride. As well as accommodating the historic Newcastle Collection, music area and reference browsing, the library provides exhibition and performance space.

One of the main design features is the steel frame grid which forms the east (John Dobson Street) elevation. The concept behind the grid feature is that it is a giant bookcase for the city. Artist Kathryn Hodgkinson has created the screen printed artwork “Four Questions” which runs across the glazing. It is inspired by interviews with over 1,000 Newcastle residents about their fears and hopes, what makes them happy and what they would change. The six-storey library has a four-storey entrance atrium from New Bridge Street and a second entrance from Princess Square. An observation deck on the top floor with pink Arne Jacobsen Swan and Egg chairs gives visitors new views south, east and west across the city.

Materials have been chosen to represent the civic stature of the building, its immediate physical and cultural context and its contemporary nature. The plinth and stair cores are constructed from polished masonry block solidly grounding the building into the public realm. The south (New Bridge Street) façade is fully glazed curtain walling protected and animated by aluminium louvres at high level. The north (Lisle Street) and west (Princess Square) elevations are a combination of curtain walling and metal rainscreen cladding providing a contemporary, modular façade.

Wayfinding uses vibrant colour coding which is also part of the new branding. All the internal signage uses Isocpeur font. Slate panels on the walls of the Newcastle Collection are the original slate flooring from the previous library. Portland stone is reused for display plinths. Carpet tiles on levels 3 to 6 contain a high percentage of recycled material. The library achieves BREEAM rating “very good”. Solar panels on the roof generate electricity to pre-heat the domestic hot water. A rainwater recycling system provides the water to flush the toilets.

这座市立图书馆是投资4020万英镑的纽卡斯尔PFI图书馆项目的一部分，整个项目还包括一个全新的社区图书馆，为纽卡斯尔高西顿区服务。这座市立图书馆于2009年6月开放，既是该市的一座地标建筑，又是人们聚会交流的地方。这是一座非常通透的建筑，让人忍不住走进去享受它带来的愉悦。设计目标是建一座令人“愉悦并向往”的建筑，也是作为C21图书馆项目的一个样板。这座图书馆要提供全方位的服务，包括阅览室、学习室、研究室、休闲室、会议室、工作室等，是一个会让当地居民备感骄傲的场所。图书馆里除了有历史悠久的“纽卡斯尔藏书”之外，还有音乐区和参考浏览区，并提供展览和表演空间。



2

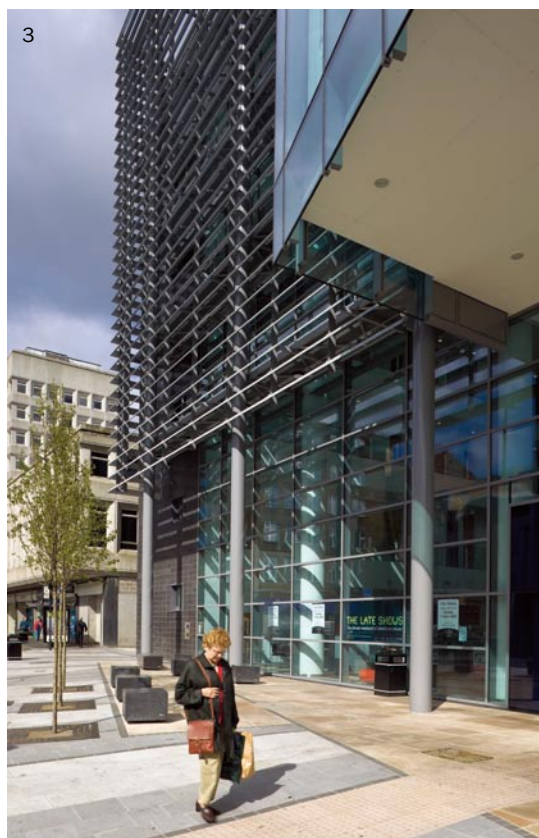




1



2



3

1. Southeast view

2. South façade

3. South façade detail

4. Interior view from stairs

1. 建筑东南侧

2. 南侧外立面

3. 南侧外立面近景

4. 室内空间概览



该设计的一大特色是东侧外立面的钢网格结构（东侧面面向约翰·道博森大街）。这种网格设计背后的理念是：象征着这是整个城市的一个大书架。东外立面的玻璃上印着凯思林·霍德金森创作的网印作品“四个问题”。这样的设计是在采访了1000多名纽卡斯尔市民之后做出的，设计师询问了他们惧怕什么、希望什么、喜欢什么、想改变什么。这座6层的图书馆正门位于新桥街一侧，有一个4层高的入口中庭，侧门面向公主广场。顶层有一个观景台，摆放着粉色的蛋形椅，能够俯瞰东、南、西方向的城市美景。建筑材料的选取旨在表现出这是一座公共文化建筑，以及其所处的地理、文化环境和现代性。建筑的基座和楼梯井采用坚固又精细的砖石材料，为这座公共建筑打下根基。南侧（新桥街一侧）外立面全部采用玻璃幕墙，高层处用铝制百叶窗加以保护，同时赋予建筑外观以活力。北侧（利索街一侧）和西侧（公主广场）外立面采用玻璃幕墙和金属防雨层相结合，打造出现代、规整的外立面形象。楼内的导视设计采用明艳的色彩，这也是打造新品牌的一个部分。所有室内标牌都采用Isocpeur字体。纽卡斯尔藏书区的墙上饰有石板，这是原图书馆地面材料的再利用。展示台的底座采用波特兰石材。从3层到6层的地毯材料里包含很大比例的循环利用材料。这座图书馆获得了英国的“建筑研究所环境评估法”（BREEAM）的“优秀”认证。屋顶的太阳能板能发电，用于预热楼里的热水。雨水收集利用系统能够提供洗手间的冲水。

Awards:

RIBA Awards, Architectural Excellence, 2010
Public/Private Finance, Best Community/User Involvement in a Project, 2010
RICS North East, Best Community Project, 2010
LABC North Awards, Best Community Project and Best Education Building, 2010
Association for Consultancy and Engineering Awards, Building Structures, 2010
Lord Mayor's Design Awards, New Building/Landscape, 2009
Mixology North Awards, Best Interior Design for a Public Building, 2009
Public Library Building Awards UK and Republic of Ireland, Innovation Award/
Mary Finch Accessibility Award/Delegates' Choice Award, 2009

所获奖项：
2010年英国皇家建筑师协会杰出建筑奖
2010年公共及私人投资最佳社区及使用者参与奖
2010年英国皇家特许测量员协会东北分会最佳公共建筑
2010年地区建筑管理协会北部最佳公共建筑与最佳教育建筑
2010年工程与咨询协会建筑结构奖
2009年“市长阁下”设计奖（新建筑/景观奖）
2009年混合科技北部最佳公共建筑室内设计奖
2009年英国与爱尔兰公共图书馆建筑大奖（创新奖/玛丽·芬奇奖/代表团成员投票奖）



First floor plan
二层平面图

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Non-fiction | 1. 非小说书室 |
| 2. Self service loans and returns | 2. 自助借还书处 |
| 3. Sales | 3. 卖书区 |
| 4. Information | 4. 信息区 |
| 5. Agencies | 5. 办公处 |
| 6. Dispatch | 6. 图书分类室 |
| 7. Service bay | 7. 服务区 |

北温哥华市图书馆

North Vancouver City Library

Architect: Diamond and Schmitt Architects & CEI Architecture Planning Interiors **Location:** North Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada **Completion:** 2008 **GFA:** 3,350 m² **Photography:** Tom Arban

建筑设计：黛蒙德与施密特建筑事务所、CEI建筑、规划及室内设计公司 项目地点：加拿大 英属哥伦比亚 北温哥华
竣工时间：2008年 建筑面积：3350平方米 图片摄影：汤姆·阿尔班

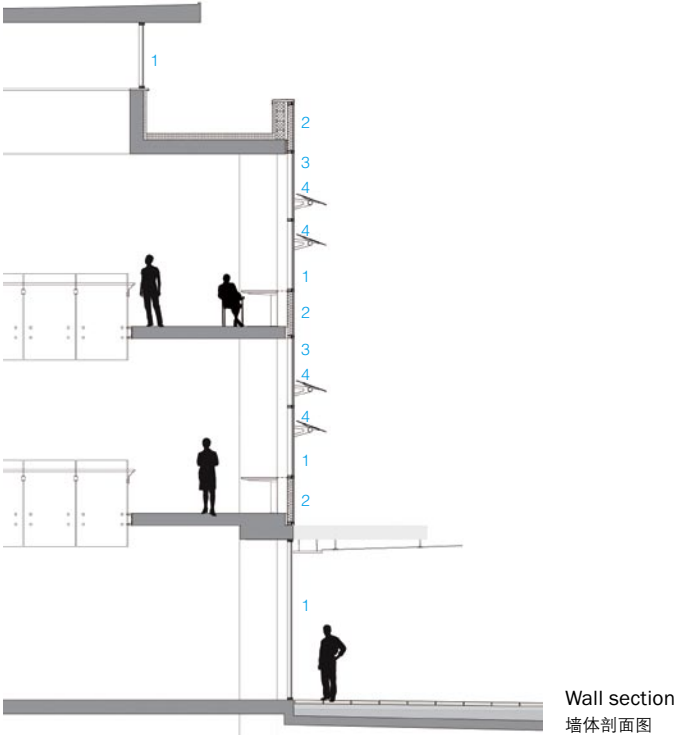
Centrally located in a visible and accessible site, the North Vancouver City Library is a landmark building serving the city’s vibrant community. The new library doubles the capacity of the former library. It also serves as a community meeting place, a compliment to the adjacent City Hall and the surrounding business district.

The new North Vancouver City Library is located directly across the street from City Hall. The street space between the buildings, formerly used as angle parking for City Hall visitors, has been redeployed as the main civic plaza for the city. This expansive plaza offers a wireless café terrace, market promenade, amphitheatre and outdoor reading rooms, providing a unique and welcoming gathering place for library users and the community of North Vancouver. Both the building and plaza are designed to take advantage of the spectacular views of the Lions Gate Bridge, Burrard Inlet and the North Shore Mountains.

In order to best serve the interests of the library user, the new space was planned and designed to maximise intuitive way-finding skills and accommodate natural patterns of social interaction. As a means of maximising the library user’s time, a special high circulation area was configured at the east end of the building beside the main plaza-level entrance. This area, referred to as the “hot zone”, is set up for a variety of speedy activities, such as self book check-out, returns and hold desks, as well as display areas showcasing new materials for brief perusal. A café is also located in this area to engage and provide a focal point for passers-by.

The new library is so much more than a book lending library. The generous public spaces provide comfortable seats on all levels, a variety of learning commons – quiet study, tutorial rooms, moveable tables and chairs. The library is built around a customer-focused organisation – from the welcome desk, the public service desks that by design encourage a “roving” staff concept where staff are out on the public floor engaged with the customers. The building has been designed with flexible spaces that can adapt to the changing needs of the community as well as new trends in technology, and with common spaces that can be transformed for a variety of uses. These spaces include a business and career centre and wired gathering spaces that accommodate community programmes such as computer literacy workshops.

As a community place, the library is an outstanding success. The quiet study hall and other study spaces are always brimming with people. Parents and children enjoy going to the library as an outing; they sit together reading, play reading readiness games on the computer and enjoy the toy chest of educational games. In general, community members are finding a chair to read and relax in while taking advantage of the light-filled space that provides vistas of the city’s natural beauty at every opportunity.



1. Clear glass

2. Spandrel panel

3. Glass with ceramic frit

4. Glass brise-soleils
1. 透明玻璃

2. 拱肩镶板

3. 陶瓷烧结玻璃

4. 玻璃遮阳板

1. Signage detail

2. Solar panel detail

3. Panorama by day

4. Panorama by night
1. 图书馆馆名特写

2. 光电板特写

3. 日间全景

4. 夜间全景









2

都借用了狮门桥、巴拉德湾和北海岸山脉的美景。

为了更好地为读者服务，图书馆室内空间尽量采用直觉式的路线布局，自然地留出沟通交流空间。为了能够尽量节省读者的时间，设计师特别设置了一个高效的交通循环空间，位于建筑东端，广场标高的主入口旁边。设计师把这个区域叫做“热区”，因为这里负责多种快速活动，比如离馆登记、借还书以及布置新资料的展区。此外，这里还设有休闲区，让经过的人们忍不住驻足观看。

这座全新的图书馆决不仅仅是一个借书的地方。各层都设有宽敞的公共空间，提供舒适的座位，此外还有各种学习区，如安静的自习室、辅导室以及可移动的桌椅。整个图书馆以读者为核心来安排布局：接待台和公共服务台的设计突出了“全方位服务”的理念，工作人员全部来到公共空间楼层，为读者提供贴心的服务。这座图书馆还以空间灵活性见长，这些空间能够根据读者需求的变化以及科技的新发展而变化，公共空间可以转变来满足各种用途。这些空间包括一个商务与职业中心，还有能够满足公众活动的聚会空间，比如计算机读写工作间。

作为一个公众场所，这座图书馆可以说是一个杰出的范例。安静的学习间和其他学习空间总是坐满了人。家长和孩子可以去图书馆当一项活动，可以坐在一起阅读，在电脑上一起游戏，还能享受玩具箱里益智游戏的乐趣。总之，你会看到人们在这里找一把椅子坐下来尽情享受阅读；在这洒满阳光的空间里，还可以俯瞰这座城市的自然美景。

Awards:
Architectural Institute of British Columbia, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia Award in Architecture, Merit Award, 2009

所获奖项：
2009年英属哥伦比亚建筑协会总督建筑奖（荣誉奖）

- 1. Floor-to-ceiling glazing making activities inside visible
- 2. Stairs in the reading room
- 1. 落地窗使室内活动清晰可见
- 2. 阅览室里的楼梯



Ground floor plan 一层平面图

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. Entry vestibule | 12. Children's admin. | 1. 入口门厅 | 12. 儿童区管理处 |
| 2. Entry / orientation | 13. Children's activity room | 2. 入口大厅 | 13. 儿童活动室 |
| 3. Self checkout | 14. Children's collection | 3. 离馆登记处 | 14. 儿童图书室 |
| 4. New and popular | 15. Children's story area | 4. 新书与畅销书 | 15. 儿童故事区 |
| 5. Book return | 16. A/V listening area | 5. 还书处 | 16. 音视频区 |
| 6. Night book return | 17. Digikids area | 6. 夜间还书处 | 17. “电脑小子”区 |
| 7. Sorting room | 18. Storage | 7. 图书分类室 | 18. 储藏室 |
| 8. Café | 19. Work area | 8. 休闲区 | 19. 工作区 |
| 9. Personal holds | 20. Receiving | 9. 图书预约处 | 20. 接待处 |
| 10. Main circulation desk | 21. Home services | 10. 主咨询台 | 21. 家庭服务区 |
| 11. Customer service | 22. Loading area | 11. 读者服务处 | 22. 装卸区 |



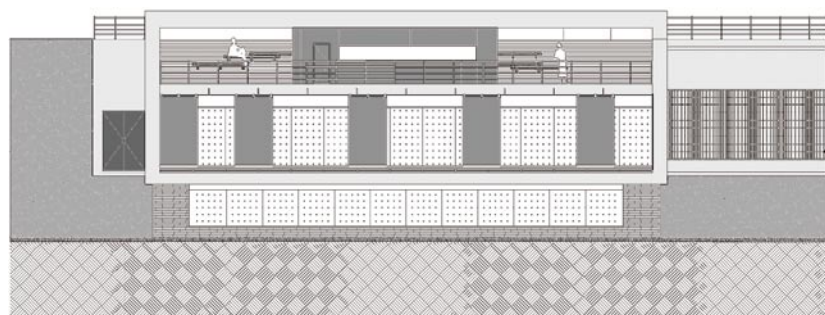


1. Vertical connections
 2. View from upper-floor reading room
 3. Aerial view towards the central atrium
1. 垂直结构一目了然
 2. 从高层阅览室俯瞰下方
 3. 俯瞰中庭



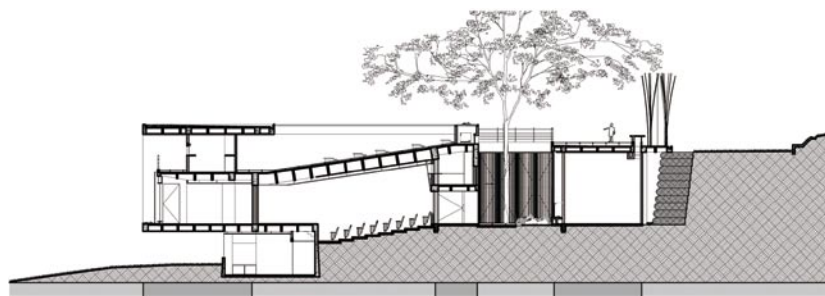
Architect: Mazzanti & Arquitectos **Location:** La Ladera, Medellín, Colombia **Completion:** 2007 **GFA:** 4,191 m² **Photography:** Sergio Gómez

建筑设计：马赞蒂建筑事务所 项目地点：哥伦比亚 麦德林 拉拉德拉 竣工时间：2007年 建筑面积：4191平方米 图片摄影：塞尔吉奥·戈麦兹



Elevation

立面图



Section

剖面图

- | | |
|------------------------|----------|
| 1. Panorama by night | 1. 夜间全景 |
| 2. View from southeast | 2. 东南侧视角 |
| 3. Façade detail | 3. 外立面近景 |

The aim is to establish a project that enables the biggest amount of urban connections and the development of public spaces. To achieve this, there are several proposals such as enabling the roofing of the building as public space, empowering meeting places and developing viewing points which overlook the city.

The model allows the usage of communal facilities as small open spaced theatres, viewing points, small plazas and sport fields when placing them on the rooftop, leaving plain borders as vacuums inside the lot and thus enabling their external use.

The place presents itself as a green viewing point and a territory of connections between the lower and upper zones of the quarter, which are actually used as areas for sport activities. The project redefines the existing paths and empowers the creation of shaded plazas on the library's rooftop. As a result, it not only multiplies the connections because the building is an obliged path, but also creates more and more events as people intertwine in the public spaces provided around the library. More than a transformation, the architects wanted to re-interpret the space so that it can be recreated into a symbolic place for the city.

The project consists of a system conformed by three contained, rotated, squared modules that turn, adapting themselves to the landscape and the view and one curved module that unites and relates the other modules and that, in addition, allows other uses. The project is a landscape that gives the urban geography continuity through the paths and the building of public space on the rooftop, a landscape constituted by paths, theatres or inclined plazas, a spatial network with connection multiplicity and meeting places. Each container module is structurally independent from the curved connector. Modules are conformed by screens in the ends to compensate the projection afore mentioned and in the centre two axes of rectangular columns in concrete. The connector is proposed in a reticule of metallic columns filled with concrete and a contention wall in stone gabion and concrete in the rear part.

Circulation systems crossed airs through the patios, which allow cold air to displace hot air. The architects propose the usage of natural air cooling systems, nurturing the inside of the library with fresh air. In addition to this, they want mobile blinds to cover the windows that face the sunset so that the effect of sunlight can be minimised.

这座图书馆的设计目标是使之与城市生活紧密相连，并为公众创造出更多的公共空间。为此，设计师给出多种方案，比如将建筑屋顶作为公共空间、让沟通交流空间更加有效、创造能够俯瞰城市景色的“观景台”等等。

这种设计模式让设计师得以将公共空间设计成如下模式：小型开放式礼堂、“观景台”、小广场，在屋顶上则成了运动场，这样室内就有了更多空间用作不同之需。

这个地点本身就是一个绿色观景平台，连接着两边地势高低不同的场地（用作体育活动的举办场所）。该项目重新划分了道路，并在图书馆屋顶上打造了一片空地。所以，这座图书馆不仅跟社会生活紧密相连，而且在图书馆周围创造出更多的公共空间让人们得以交流。这不仅仅是一个改造工程，设计师想要赋予这个空间以不同的意义，使之成为这座城市中的一个具有象征意义的地点。

本项目由三个旋转的方形模块构成，跟周围景观相结合，另外还有一个弧形模块，跟其他三个模块结合在





2



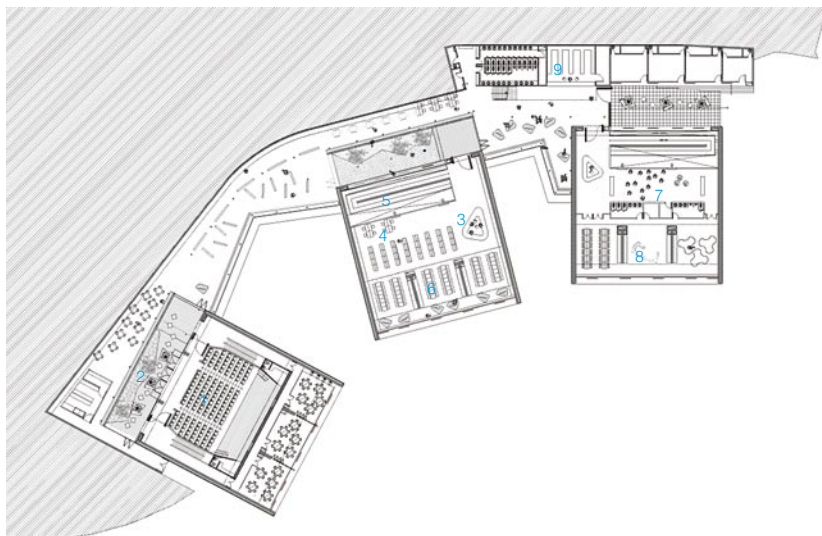
3



一起，用途与其他模块不同。这个项目通过道路与屋顶公共空间的设计跟周围的地形地貌相协调，道路、空地或者倾斜的广场，构成一种空间连接网，彼此相连，又有沟通交流的空间。每一个模块在结构上都是独立于弧形模块的，模块的末端安装有遮阳板，中心部位有直角混凝土柱子，构成两条轴线。弧形模块包含金属柱子（内部是混凝土）和一面石墙。空气经过中庭进入建筑内的交通空间，冷空气取代了热空气。设计师设计了空气冷却系统，让图书馆内部充满新鲜空气。此外，设计师在面向落日一侧的窗户上安装了可移动的百叶，这样阳光就不会刺眼了。

1. Aerial view
2. Casual seating in the collection room
3. Long courtyard with trees
4. Interior view with dappling light

1. 俯瞰
2. 藏书室里的休闲区
3. 狭长的庭院种植了绿树
4. 室内空间斑驳的光影效果



Ground floor plan 一层平面图

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| 1. Multi-purpose hall | 1. 多功能厅 |
| 2. Gym | 2. 健身房 |
| 3. Reception | 3. 接待处 |
| 4. Reading hall | 4. 阅览室 |
| 5. Vestibule | 5. 门厅 |
| 6. Collection | 6. 藏书室 |
| 7. Auditorium | 7. 礼堂 |
| 8. Workroom | 8. 工作间 |
| 9. Technical station | 9. 技术站 |





The peculiar-shaped green counter in the collection room

藏书室里绿色的服务台分外抢眼

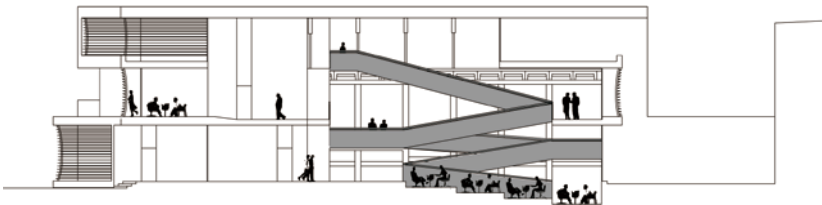


乌泰纳A. & M.密斯基尼艾公共图书馆

Public Library of A. & M. Miskiniai in Utena

Architect: 4 PLIUS Architects / Donaldas Trainauskas & Darius Baliukevicius **Location:** Utena, Lithuania **Completion:** 2008 **GFA:** 3,100 m² **Photography:** J. Kamenskaskas & R. Urbakavicius

建筑设计: 4+建筑事务所(唐纳德·雷诺斯卡斯、达赖斯·巴利凯维西斯) 项目地点: 立陶宛 乌泰纳 竣工时间: 2008年 建筑面积: 3100平方米 图片摄影: J.卡门斯卡斯、R.厄巴卡维西斯



Section
剖面图



Elevation
立面图

1. Façade by night

2. A shining body at night

3. Entrance

4. The shape of a transparent cube
1. 外立面夜景

2. 夜晚发出耀眼的光芒

3. 图书馆入口

4. 通透的立方体造型



The idea behind this project was simple and symbolic at the same time: books, the essence of knowledge, communication and cultural tradition. As the function of a public library requires, it is open to everyone, and that is why the shape of a transparent cube, a shining body at night has been chosen.

Public libraries remain important cultural centres and spaces of gathering for local communities in smaller towns of Lithuania, and A. & M. Miskiniai Public Library in Utena is definitely one of such cases. After complete reconstruction it grew up to become a three-storey building; its area was enlarged up to more than 3,100 square metres; the whole technological infrastructure was changed. However, the scope of extension was restricted by the proximity of the central park and small-scale residential buildings nearby. The reconstruction assignment was to develop a modern and rational structure of the building with maximum use of space to meet the needs of the community; thus besides exhibition and depository spaces, a conference centre, an exhibition hall, a children literature section, a section for periodicals, the mediatheque, individual working places with access to the Internet and other spaces needed to be accommodated.

As reading is the primary purpose of the building, the architects have designed a sculptural exterior and by surrounding the façade with blinds, they have suggested the image and rhythm of books lying on shelves. Inside, the space at the entrance stretches throughout the whole building – there are almost no doors and no but glass walls. The powerful atrium up to glass ceilings is filled with light and air and creates a sense of openness and freedom. Ramps that have replaced traditional stairs perform the function of a vertical link between six levels of the building and also make it accessible to disabled people and families with small kids. Ramps framed with black railings against the background of glass become a strong detail implying incessant movement while the use of black-and-white reminds the colouring of printed texts. Some details of orange grasp attention in otherwise grey and colourless glass space; besides providing information, they also give the feeling of life and cosiness. The library's technical infrastructure meets international standards: the system is computerised and the virtual dimension of the library exits invisibly next to bookshelves. This library being dedicated to prominent Lithuanian cultural figures, brothers Antanas and Motiejus Miskiniai, excerpts from A. Miskiniai's poems are to be found on inner walls of the library.

The construction structure of the building itself is an important element in the concept of the interior. The interior as well as the exterior is united in the use of natural materials: concrete, wood, metal, and glass. The building is not a container of a specific function, but an active component of the environment. All details yield to the theme of laconic and brutally primitive design. While the project was being put into life, the initial idea of colourful books was changed into more quiet and sophisticated palette of grey-black, which permits to focus on books and visitors; this intensifies the idea of the House of Books, which fosters a sense of community.





4





该项目背后的理念既简单又富寓意：图书代表了知识、沟通、文化传统的精髓。公共图书馆需要对所有公众开放，所以设计师选择了通透的立方体这样的造型，夜晚会发出耀眼的光芒。公共图书馆是重要的文化中心，也是立陶宛当地公众聚会的重要场所。乌泰纳的A. & M.密斯基尼艾公共图书馆正是如此。经过彻底的翻修，已经成为一座全新的建筑，建筑面积扩大到超过3100平方米，全部的技术设备都更新了。但是，扩建的规模却受到限制：一方面，它跟旁边的中央公园离得很近；另一方面，旁边又有小型住宅楼。重建工作必须要打造一座现代而又理性的建筑，最大限度地利用空间，满足公众的需要。因此，除了展览和存放空间，还设置了会议中心、展览厅、儿童文学区、期刊杂志区、媒体中心、独立自习间（与互联网区及其他空间连通）以及其他必需的空间。

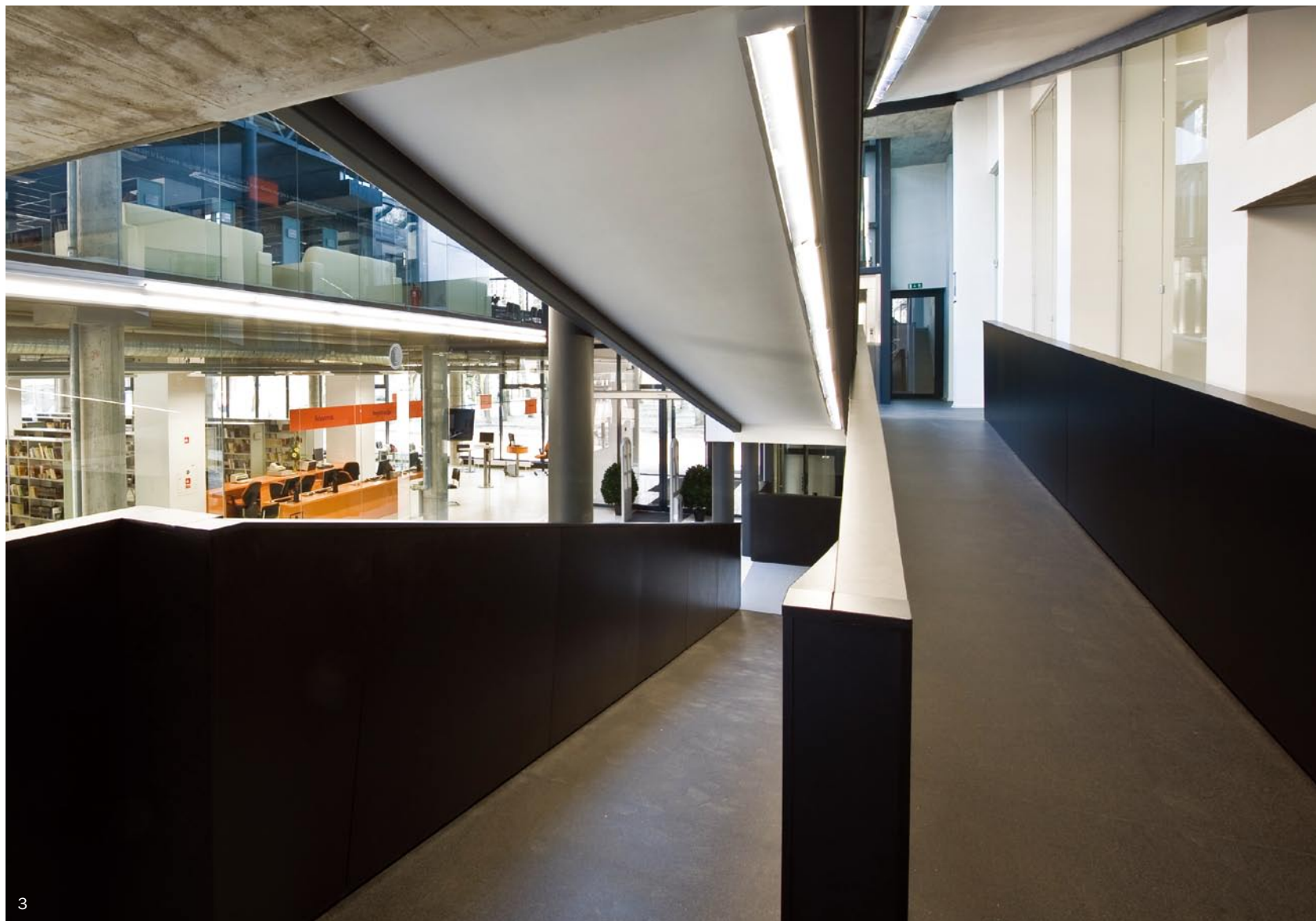
因为这座建筑的首要功能是阅读，所以设计师选择了雕塑般的外观造型，并且通过用百叶窗将外立面包围，打造出摆放在书架上的图书的形象和韵律。建筑内部，入口空间非常宽敞，延伸到整座大楼，几乎没有门和墙，只有玻璃墙。中庭大气非凡，直通屋顶的玻璃天花，洒满阳光，空气清新宜人，给人一种通透、自由的感觉。坡道取代了传统楼梯，成为6层楼内的垂直交通，同时也为残障人士和带小孩的家庭提供了方便。坡道两边的黑色栏杆在通透的玻璃背景下更显得是一处精致的细节，暗示了不断的变化，同时黑白色彩的运用更加突出了印在上面的彩色文字。橘黄色的细部非常吸引眼球，否则这个灰色的玻璃空间会显得暗淡平庸。这些细部设计不仅提供信息，而且也为空间注入了活力和舒适。这座图书馆的技术设备达到了国际标准：全部采用计算机控制系统，看不见的虚拟空间就在书架旁边。这座图书馆是献给立陶宛重要文化人物的——安塔纳斯·密斯基尼艾和莫提艾吉斯·密斯基尼艾两兄弟（即图书馆名字A. & M.缩写代表的含义），室内墙面上印上了安塔纳斯·密斯基尼艾的一些诗句。

这座建筑的结构本身就是其室内设计理念的一个重要元素。室内外通过对天然材料的使用统一起来，包括混凝土、木材、金属、玻璃。这座建筑不是单一功能的一个容器，而是整个环境的一个积极的组成部分。所以细节的设计都符合简洁明了的主题。最开始的设计理念是“多彩图书”，但随着图书馆设计的逐渐完善，变成了更加静谧的灰黑色调的空间，让人们的注意力更加集中在图书上，这更加符合图书馆的本质，强化了集体的概念。

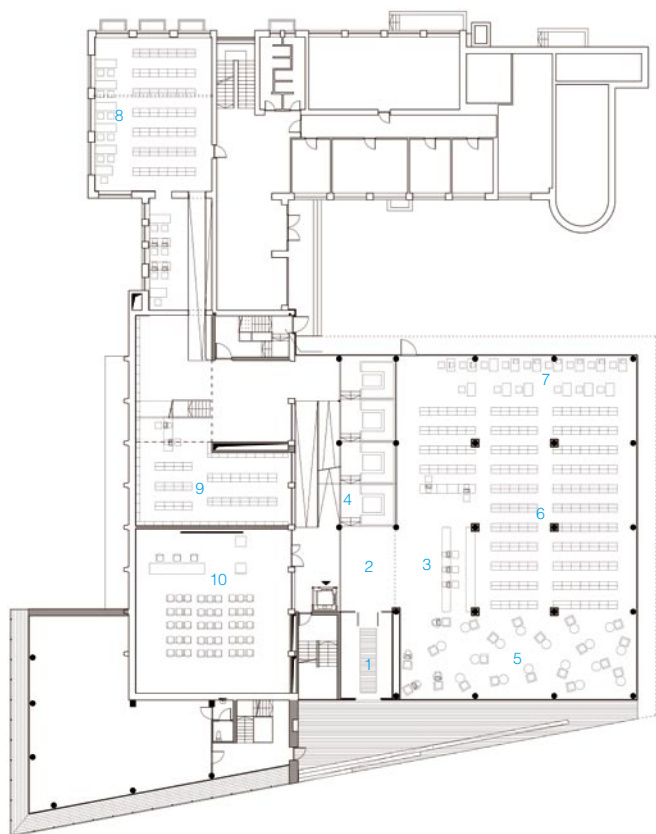
Awards:
European Union Prize for Contemporary Architecture Mies van der Rohe Award, Nominated, 2009
Annual Exhibition of AAL Branch, Diploma for the Best Project in the Public Buildings Category, 2005

所获奖项：
2009年欧洲建筑大奖密斯·凡德罗奖提名
2005年AAL年度展——公共建筑类最佳项目





3



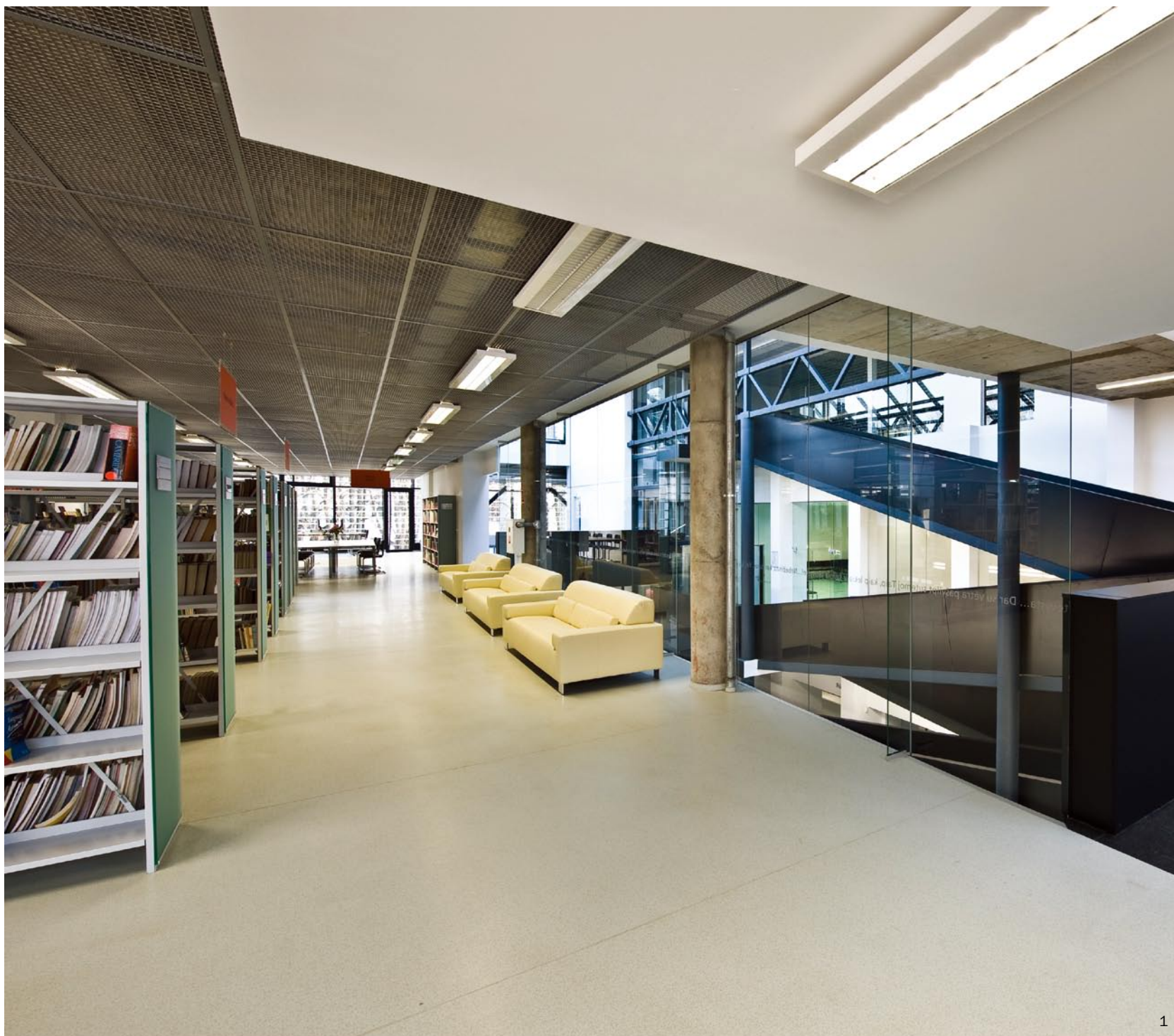
Ground floor plan
一层平面图

1. Entrance
2. Lobby
3. Reception
4. Cafeteria
5. Reading room
6. Literature collection
7. DVDs & CDs area
8. Youth literature collection
9. Children's literature collection
10. Conference hall

1. 入口
2. 大厅
3. 接待台
4. 自助餐厅
5. 阅览室
6. 文学藏书区
7. DVD、CD区
8. 青年文学区
9. 儿童文学区
10. 会议大厅

1. View of interior space from corridor
2. Ramp and lounge on the ground floor
3. Ramps as a vertical link

1. 从走廊上纵览室内
2. 一楼坡道和休闲区
3. 坡道是图书馆内的垂直连接



1. Book collection
2. Checkout area

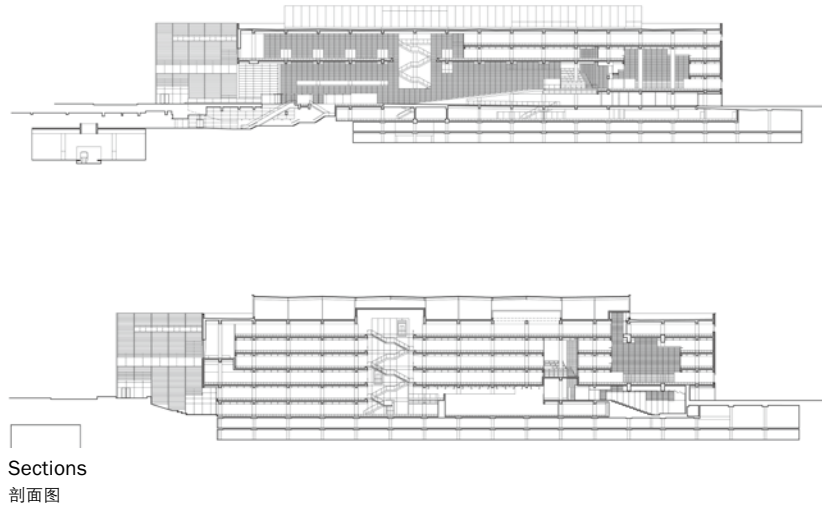
1. 藏书室
2. 登记处



魁北克图书馆 Quebec Grand Library

Architect: Patkau Architects **Location:** Montreal, Canada **Completion:** 2005 **GFA:** 37,000 m²
Photography: James Dow, Bernard Fougères & Patkau Architects

建筑设计：帕特考建筑事务所 项目地点：加拿大 蒙特利尔 竣工时间：2005年 建筑面积：37000平方米 图片摄影：詹姆斯·道、伯纳德·富热尔、帕特考建筑事务所



1. Aerial view by night 1. 夜景俯瞰
2. Façades with rhythmic windows 2. 外立面上开窗富于韵律



The Quebec Grand Library (Grande Bibliothèque du Québec), the winning entry in an international design competition, consolidates a number of collections dispersed throughout the province to create a resource library for the region as well as a central public library for the city of Montreal. Thirty-seven thousand square metres in size, the building contains four major components: a general library, a children's library, the collection Québécoise (historic documents pertaining to Quebec), and an assortment of public spaces outside the library control zone. The building is located in Montreal's Latin Quarter, between boulevard de Maisonneuve and rue Ontario, diagonally opposite the green space of place du Quartier. Below grade, the library is joined to a major intersection in the Montreal metro system. The street and the subway system are separate but equally important public spaces. The project knits these spaces together to engage the energies of each.

Typically, the security issues associated with libraries dictate a single entrance, but a sole point of access tends to have a deadening effect on surrounding public spaces. In the Grande Bibliothèque, city and subway pedestrian routes are connected at street level and at metro level, and the building has multiple public entrances to intersect with the capillaries of the city.

The street and metro levels of the library form an expanded ground plane with public facilities on both levels. Library spaces that do not require library control – exhibition space, auditorium, conference centre and meeting rooms, catering services, gift shop, public lobby, and café – are located along pedestrian routes to foster a broader public engagement. As part of a larger strategy of urban revitalisation, avenue Savoie, a narrow lane on the west side of the building, is lined with bouquinistes (very small second-hand bookshops) and display vitrines.

Visual continuity and unexpected adjacencies encourage serendipitous connections. A sunken court provides daylight to below-grade spaces and links the street and metro levels at a significant scale. The public space of the city and the public space of the library activate and support each other, energising and enriching the idea of a new cultural space in Montreal.

The two major library collections, the general library and the collection Québécoise, are housed above the lower floors within large-scale wooden containers. Each is characterised by a specific relationship to associated reading spaces. In the general library, the collection is centrally located, with reading spaces at its edges that have access to views and daylight. In the collection Québécoise, it is reading spaces that are in the centre, in a grand toplit room formed by the collection that lines its perimeter.

Linking the wood-clad collections to the expanded ground plane is a promenade that first rises from the primary library control point to the entrance of the collection Québécoise then continues upward to circumnavigate the general library through a series of reading rooms. Views of the city unfold as the route ascends. Complementing the promenade is an efficient central system of lifts and stairs.







本案是魁北克图书馆国际设计竞赛的胜出方案，将分散在省内的几个图书馆进行汇集，打造一个该地区的资源型图书馆，同时也是蒙特利尔市的中央公共图书馆。魁北克图书馆建筑面积约37000平方米，由4个部分组成：综合图书室、儿童图书室、魁北克图书室（汇集了魁北克地区的历史文献）以及图书馆控制范围之外各种各样的一些公共空间。这座建筑位于蒙特利尔市的拉丁区，梅宗讷夫大道和安大略大街之间，跟拉丁区的绿化地带斜对面。图书馆在地下层与蒙特利尔地铁的一个主要站点相通。街道和地铁虽然分离，但都是非常重要的公共空间。该项目将这些空间联系起来，让彼此更具活力。

一般来说，图书馆的安全问题决定了这类建筑只设一个入口的设计，但是唯一入口却会让整个建筑在周围环境中显得死气沉沉。对魁北克图书馆来说，街道和地铁线路在街道标高和地铁标高处相连，图书馆建筑有多个公共入口，跟城市的脉络紧紧相连。

魁北克图书馆的街道层和地铁层构成了一个扩展层，街道层和地铁层上都配有公共设施。一些不需要图书馆控制的空间，比如展览空间、礼堂、会议中心、餐饮服务、礼品店、公共大厅、咖啡厅，都分布在人行道两侧，使公共空间感觉更加紧密相连。图书馆西侧的萨瓦街，虽然不宽，却是城市复兴宏伟规划的一部分，街道两边分布了许多小型二手书店和陈列窗。

视觉连续性和出乎意料的临近，让联系更加突出。下陷庭院为地下层的空间带来光明，并将街道层和地铁层连接在一起。蒙特利尔的公共空间和图书馆的公共空间彼此呼应，更加突出了魁北克图书馆作为一个全新的文化聚集地的想法。

魁北克图书馆的两大藏书室——综合图书室和魁北克图书室——设在较高楼层上，面积很大，材料以木材为主。每一个都以与相关阅读空间的特殊联系为特色。综合图书室的藏书摆放在中央，阅读空间在边缘，能更充分地享受光照，还能看到室外景色。而魁北克图书室则把阅读区设在中央，采用顶部采光设计，房间四周摆放书架。

图书室和扩展层之间由一条人行道连接，人行道一端是图书馆首要安检点，向上来到魁北克图书室，再向上经过一系列的阅览室来到综合图书室。随着这条人行道向上走，城市的美丽风景也在逐渐呈现。高效的中央电梯和楼梯，是其辅助设施。

1. Vertical connections
2. View to book collections on different levels
1. 垂直结构
2. 各楼层的藏书

Awards:
AIA/American Library Association, Honour Award, 2007
Lieutenant Governor’s Medal for Architecture, 2006

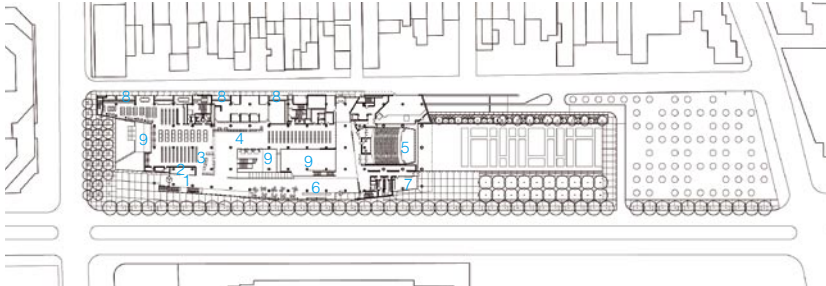
所获奖项：
2007年美国建筑师协会、美国图书馆协会荣誉奖
2006年建筑总督勋章奖





1. Public lobby below the collection storeys
2. Columns in the reading room

1. 藏书层下方是公共大厅
2. 阅览室里恢弘的柱子



Street level plan
街道标高平面图

- | | |
|--------------------|------------|
| 1. Main entrance | 1. 主入口 |
| 2. Bookshop | 2. 书店 |
| 3. 24/7 library | 3. 24/7图书室 |
| 4. General library | 4. 综合图书室 |
| 5. Auditorium | 5. 礼堂 |
| 6. Café | 6. 咖啡厅 |
| 7. Meeting room | 7. 会议室 |
| 8. Bouquiniste | 8. 二手书店 |
| 9. Open to below | 9. 与下层连通 |



1. Night view of the reading room
 2. Lighting effect in the reading room
1. 阅览室夜景
 2. 阅览室照明效果

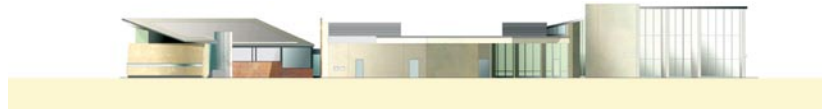


兰乔米拉日公共图书馆

Rancho Mirage Public Library

Architect: Meyer, Scherer & Rockcastle, Ltd. (MS&R) **Location:** Rancho Mirage, California, USA
Completion: 2006 **GFA:** 4,200 m² **Photography:** Assassi Productions

建筑设计: MS&R建筑事务所 项目地点: 美国 加利福尼亚州 兰乔米拉日 竣工时间: 2006年 建筑面积: 4200平方米
 图片摄影: 阿萨西摄影公司



East elevation
 东侧立面图



West elevation
 西侧立面图



South elevation
 南侧立面图



North elevation
 北侧立面图

1. The organic form, variety of materials, and subtle colours of the exterior echo the surrounding desert and mountains
2. The landscape, building form, and a public art installation of stained glass lead patrons to the entrance
3. Large glazed openings on the north side provide ample daylight and views of the desert to patrons using the perimeter reading areas
4. The height and stone cladding of the south shade walls emphasise the linear east-west axis of the building

1. 有机的形态、多样的材料以及微妙的色彩与周围沙漠与山脉的环境相吻合
2. 景观、建筑形态以及彩色玻璃装置将读者引至入口
3. 北侧的大型开窗将充足的阳光引入室内，而且周边阅读区的读者能够欣赏窗外的美景
4. 南侧外墙的高度和石头表面突出了整座建筑的东西轴线



The design of this new library in Rancho Mirage celebrates the dynamic natural environment and culture of the Coachella Valley. The building design respects the desert landscape and supports the growing community with a mix of traditional library services and new public amenities. Three times larger than its former self, expanded programming includes room for 125,000 items (versus the old 10,000-item capacity), as well as an outdoor story-time amphitheatre, thirty computer workstations, a variety of public meeting rooms, a 350-seat auditorium, and a coffee shop. As a result, the library has become a popular “almost recreational hangout”.

Desert influence

The design team analysed and sought inspiration from the natural setting, prevailing views, and geological history of the region for the siting and design of the new library building.

To accommodate the narrow, linear site, the building is placed on the eastern edge, with parking for 220 located on three sides. Thoughtful landscaping provides shaded parking spaces for 50% of patrons, with shaded pathways leading to the building entrances. The orientation further considers the desert context, allowing access to daylight and dramatic views on the north, while walls on the south frame and shade terraces.

The form of the building reflects the site placement, sequence of spaces, and design expression of the architect. The sweeping form divides the building into two major components, with public meeting and conference rooms on the south along Highway 111 and the library proper on the north in order to provide protection from traffic noise. Reinforcing the east-west axis, the southern shade walls are heightened and clad in stone, while the glazed walls on the north afford great views and introduce daylight deep into the library.

At first glance, the desert appears monochromatic, but close-up, it presents vibrant colour. The building reflects this inside and out. The exterior represents a broad brush stroke of this landscape, with a variation of texture and subtle colour. Inside, the library portrays the detail of the desert with a vibrant mix of colour.

Community-based learning

Public libraries across the country are undergoing a revitalisation as people rediscover that libraries serve as major community-based learning centres. In turn, library design has evolved to provide the necessary space and services required by a dynamic community. In Rancho Mirage, space for the public was just as important as space for materials.

For example, the new auditorium seats 350 and includes a Steinway piano for recitals. Yet with all the additional public spaces, it remains a library at heart. The team took great care to include sophisticated soundproofing to reduce ambient noise from both the auditorium and the nearby highway.







1

1. The reading room opens to views of the mountains to the east
2. Well-lit lounge areas surround the perimeter of the building, acting as oases for patrons
3. Located off the entry lobby, the café offers community gathering space and convenient computer access

1. 阅览室里能欣赏东边美丽的山景
2. 周围一圈是休闲区，采光很好
3. 休闲吧在入口门厅之外，提供了聚会休闲的好去处，提供上网设施



By segregating the major service areas, patrons have a choice of spaces to suit their individual needs. This programmatic decision was integral to the success of a library that serves a diverse community of more than 10% children and 43% seniors. The arrangement also enables materials to be logical and intuitively arranged – increasing the ease with which patrons can find the materials. Nearly all seating is located along perimeter walls to maximise views.

兰乔米拉日这座新图书馆的设计强调了周围充满活力的自然环境和科切拉峡谷的文化。建筑设计充分考虑了沙漠景观的环境，为人口不断增长的社区服务，除了传统图书馆的服务之外，还配备了新型图书馆的先进设施。此次扩建将这座图书馆的规模扩大到了原来的三倍，功能用房也进行了扩展，扩大了藏书空间（125000本，原来的规模是10000本）；此外还有室外阅读广场、30个电脑工作区、各种公共会议空间、能容纳350人的礼堂、咖啡店等。于是，这座图书馆几乎成为了一个流行的娱乐场所。

沙漠环境的影响

设计团队分析了该地的自然环境、景致、地理、历史等方面，并从中寻求灵感，完成了这座新图书馆的选址与设计。

此处场地狭长，而建筑位于其东端，三面是停车场，有220个泊位。景观设计为其中50%的泊车场地提供了荫蔽，包括通往图书馆大门的小路。建筑的朝向设计也充分考虑到了沙漠环境，北面吸收阳光的同时又能欣赏外面的风景，而南侧则设有遮阳平台。

这座建筑的造型反映出设计师的场地安置、空间布局和设计表现。建筑有两个主要组成部分：南侧沿111高速公路一侧是公共会议空间，而北侧则是阅览室空间，避免了来自教堂的嘈杂噪音的影响。南侧增高的荫蔽墙采用石材覆层，更加突出了东西轴线的设计；而北侧的玻璃幕墙则带来了极佳的视野，并让阳光深入到图书馆室内。

第一眼看去，沙漠似乎显得很单调，但是仔细看，却能发现充满生机的色彩。这座建筑不论内外都表现出这一点。外部代表的是这里的沙漠景观浓重的一笔，材质和色彩上有细微的变化。室内生动地采用了多种色彩，处处表现出沙漠的细节。

以社区为宗旨的学习环境

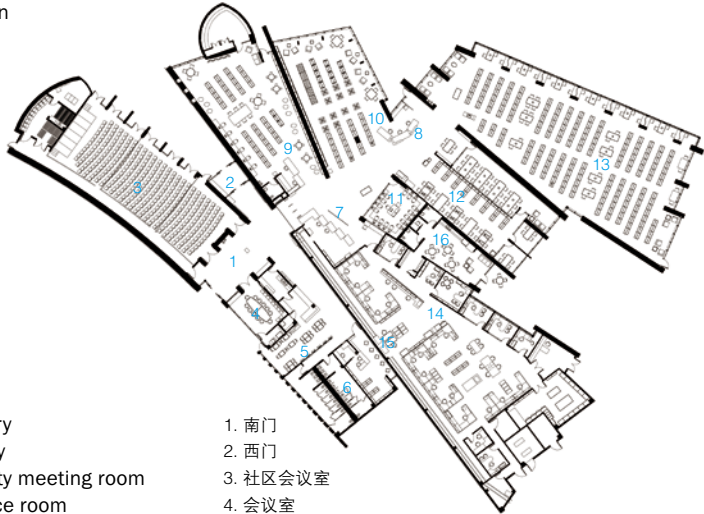
随着人们逐渐意识到公共图书馆是以社区为宗旨的学习中心，美国的许多公共图书馆都在进行革新。于是，图书馆设计也在发生演变，要为充满活力的社区提供必要的空间和服务。在兰乔米拉日，公众的活动空间跟藏书空间一样重要。

比如说，新礼堂能容纳350人，还配备了一架施坦威钢琴，能够举办小型音乐会。虽然有一系列的附加公共空间，但是本质上这还是一座图书馆。设计团队在隔音设计上下了大工夫，降低周围来自礼堂和高速公路的噪音。

图书馆的几大主要服务空间是分离的，读者可以根据自己的需要去选择。这一策略对图书馆设计的成功至关重要，因为这座图书馆的服务对象是一个由10%儿童和43%老人组成的社区。这种布局也让图书馆资料能够合理安排位置，读者能更容易找到。几乎所有座位都沿周边围墙而设，确保开阔的视野。

Top floor plan

顶层平面图



- 1. South entry
- 2. West entry
- 3. Community meeting room
- 4. Conference room
- 5. Café
- 6. Restrooms
- 7. Check out
- 8. Information
- 9. Children's room
- 10. Popular library
- 11. Computer room
- 12. Quiet study
- 13. Reading room
- 14. Staff offices and workroom
- 15. Automated book return system
- 16. Staff lounge

- 1. 南门
- 2. 西门
- 3. 社区会议室
- 4. 会议室
- 5. 休闲区
- 6. 洗手间
- 7. 登记处
- 8. 咨询台
- 9. 儿童室
- 10. 畅销书室
- 11. 电脑室
- 12. 自习室
- 13. 阅览室
- 14. 员工办公室及工作间
- 15. 自动还书系统
- 16. 员工休息室





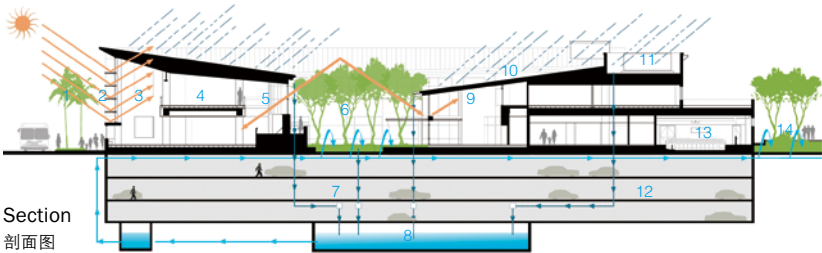
1. Viewed from the south entrance, service areas and help desks are easy to find along a main north-south circulation axis
 2. Though located off the main circulation axis, the children's room is acoustically separated from other service areas
 3. The children's room is filled with vibrant colours and details that represent the desert
1. 从南侧入口望去，沿南北向交通轴线的服务台很容易找到
 2. 儿童区虽然离主轴线较远，但是也跟其他区域分离开来，不受噪音的影响
 3. 儿童区活跃的色彩和细节设计都是模仿沙漠里的元素

圣莫尼卡公共图书馆

Santa Monica Public Library

Architect: Moore Ruble Yudell Architects and Planners **Location:** Santa Monica, California, USA
Completion: 2005 **GFA:** 10,000 m² **Photography:** John Linden

建筑设计：摩尔·乐伯·约德建筑事务所 项目地点：美国 加利福尼亚州 圣莫尼卡 竣工时间：2005年 建筑面积：10000平方米 图片摄影：约翰·林登



1. Native planting

2. Sunshades and glazing

3. Reading room/library stacks

4. Raised flooring for HVAC and electrical

5. Main staircase

6. Central Courtyard

7. Rainwater filter

8. 200,000-gallon rainwater cistern

9. Café

10. Sloped impluvium roof

11. HVAC equipment

12. Below-ground parking

13. Auditorium

14. Rainwater for irrigation
1. 当地植物

2. 遮阳板与玻璃窗

3. 阅览室/藏书室

4. 架空层（采暖、通风、空调、电力设备）

5. 主要楼梯

6. 中央庭院

7. 雨水过滤

8. 20万加仑的雨水贮水池

9. 咖啡厅

10. 坡屋顶（上有方形蓄水池）

11. 采暖、通风、空调设备

12. 地下停车场

13. 礼堂

14. 雨水用于浇灌

The new Santa Monica Public Library replaces the existing public library at a prominent site in downtown Santa Monica. The programme requires a library building with auditorium and community rooms and a small museum, totalling 9,810 square metres in two storeys, over a three-level 530-car underground public parking garage.

The proposed programme for the 10,000-square-metre main branch of the Santa Monica Public Library is moderate in size but great in ambition, as the client requested the model of a twenty-first century library facility that would become a “living room” for the city. Pedestrians are brought into the library from all adjacent streets to enter near the main circulation desks. The building’s principal elevation presents a long, narrow, two-storey reading room with continuous floor-to-ceiling windows along a major boulevard. Other spaces feature bay windows at upper levels, inviting passers-by to see the activities within. A large enclosed garden court with controlled access permits the space to be used by library patrons and contains a small café with wireless connectivity to animate the court and provide a sociable neighbourhood destination. The north court and central garden/café combine with a 200-seat auditorium, multi-purpose rooms and museum space to offer multiple venues for public use.

The library is the first City of Santa Monica building to be awarded LEED Gold certification. More than 50% of the building materials contain significant recycled content, supporting a high level of workplace quality for users and staff. Under-floor plenum air supply in public areas promotes energy efficiency and the use of fresh air for higher indoor air quality. The chandeliers throughout the building are light sensitive and adjust as needed. The low heat-absorbing roof collects rainwater, which is filtered and stored in an underground cistern to be used for landscape irrigation. The underground parking eliminates large, paved surfaces exposed to sunlight, while the building’s roof is treated to reflect sunlight. Combined, these design elements help reduce the “heat island effect”. Solar electric panels on the roof generate renewable energy for the building, while the extensive curtain wall system provides a line of sight to windows from 90% of the public spaces in the building, giving almost every seat in the library a view to the outside.

1. Main entrance by day

2. Entrance by night

3. Front façade along the boulevard

4. View from the courtyard
1. 正门日景

2. 正门夜景

3. 沿街正立面

4. 后院



这座全新的圣莫尼卡公共图书馆取代了位于市中心显要位置的原图书馆。这座建筑要求包含礼堂、社区活动室以及一个小型展览空间，两层的建筑面积共9810平方米。图书馆建筑下方是一个三层的地下公共停车场，共有530个车位。

本案的任务是设计一座建筑面积为10000平方米的图书馆，作为圣莫尼卡公共图书馆的主要分支。项目面积不大，雄心却不小——客户要求打造一座能够代表21世纪的经典图书馆，使其成为圣莫尼卡市的“客厅”。行人从毗连的任意一条街道上都能进入图书馆，来到借还书处。图书馆的主要立面是阅览室一侧，阅览室是一个两层通高的狭长空间，绵延的落地窗面向一条宽敞的大街。其他空间则以凸窗为主要特色，从外面就能看见室内的活动。图书馆还有一个封闭式花园庭院，外人不能随便进入，只有在图书馆看书的人才能享用。此外还有一个小咖啡馆，里面有无线多媒体设施，让庭院充满活力，成为一个交流的好去处。北侧的庭院和中央的花园咖啡馆，再加上能容纳200人的礼堂、多功能室、展览空间，使这座图书馆能够满足各种公众活动。

这座图书馆是圣莫尼卡市首个获得美国LEED绿色建筑金级认证的建筑。整座建筑超过50%的材料都具有可



3



4



循环利用性，为图书馆的使用者和工作人员提供了高品质的工作、学习环境。地下公共空间的空气供给促进了能源的高效利用，有利于保证上层空气的质量。建筑内的所有吊灯都采用光感应设计，可以根据需要来调整。屋顶采用低热量吸收设计，还能够收集雨水，通过过滤，储存在地下蓄水池中，用于浇灌周围植物。地下停车场没有暴露在阳光下的大面积的铺装表面，而建筑的屋顶则采用反光处理。这些元素结合在一起，有效降低了“热岛效应”。屋顶上的太阳能光电板源源不断地为建筑提供能量，大面积的幕墙使得90%的室内公共空间拥有良好的视线，让几乎坐在图书馆里的每个人都能看到室外的景色。

Awards:

Chicago Athenaeum Design Award, 2007
 Calibre Award for Environmental Leadership, 2006
 Los Angeles Architectural Awards, Sustainable Category, 2006
 Southern California Development Forum Honour Award, 2006
 McGraw Hill California Construction Best 06, Best Civic/Redevelopment, 2006
 Pre-cast Concrete Institute Design Award, Best Public/Institutional Building, 2006
 National Electrical Contractors Association/LA Award for Electrical Excellence, 2006

所获奖项:

2007年芝加哥雅典娜神庙奖
 2006年卡利伯环境表率奖
 2006年洛杉矶建筑奖（可持续设计类）
 2006年南加利福尼亚发展论坛荣誉奖
 2006年麦格劳-希尔加利福尼亚年度最佳建筑奖（最佳城市公共建筑/重建项目）
 2006年预制混凝土建筑协会设计大奖（最佳公共/教育建筑）
 2006年国家供电承包商协会大奖（洛杉矶地区杰出电力设计奖）



Site plan
总平面图



1. Windows on the main façade

2. Enclosed garden court

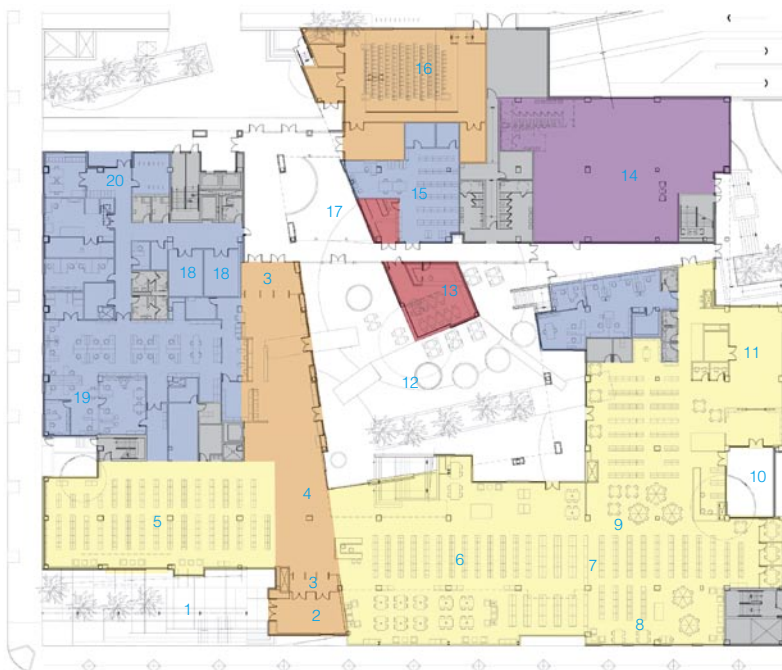
3. Court by night

1. 正立面开窗

2. 封闭式花园庭院

3. 庭院夜景





Ground floor plan
一层平面图

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Main entry court | 1. 主入口庭院 |
| 2. Vestibule | 2. 门厅 |
| 3. Entrance | 3. 入口 |
| 4. Entrance lobby | 4. 入口大厅 |
| 5. Fiction & large print | 5. 小说与大众出版物阅览室 |
| 6. Popular library | 6. 畅销出版物阅览室 |
| 7. Media services | 7. 媒体服务处 |
| 8. Young adult | 8. 青年区 |
| 9. Youth services | 9. 青年服务处 |
| 10. Reading garden | 10. 阅读园 |
| 11. Programme area/story reading room | 11. 活动区/“讲故事”区 |
| 12. Main courtyard | 12. 主要庭院 |
| 13. Café | 13. 咖啡厅 |
| 14. Museum | 14. 展览大厅 |
| 15. Friends of the library | 15. “图书馆之友” |
| 16. Auditorium | 16. 礼堂 |
| 17. Reception court | 17. 接待处庭院 |
| 18. Computer services | 18. 计算机服务室 |
| 19. Public services | 19. 公共服务室 |
| 20. Staff entrance | 20. 员工入口 |



3

1. Aerial view of the reading room
2. Grand stairs
3. Long, narrow, two-storey reading room

1. 俯瞰阅览室
2. 宽敞的楼梯
3. 阅览室是一个两层通高的狭长空间

伦敦图书馆 The London Library

Architect: Haworth Tompkins Location: London, UK Completion: 2010 GFA: 6,510 m² Photography: Paul Raftery & Philip Vile

建筑设计：霍沃斯·汤普金斯建筑事务所 项目地点：英国 伦敦 竣工时间：2010年 建筑面积：6510平方米 图片摄影：保罗·拉夫特里、菲利普·维尔



- Section
剖面图
1. 1930s stack

2. The lounge

3. New stairs

4. Catalogue hall

5. T.S. Eliot House

6. Plant room

7. Lightwell

8. Old stairs

9. Rare books (future phase)

10. Plant room (future phase)

1. 20世纪30年代藏书室

2. 大厅

3. 新楼梯

4. 书目大厅

5. T.S.艾略特作品间

6. 机房

7. 采光井

8. 老楼梯

9. 稀有图书室（未竣工）

10. 机房（未竣工）

1. St James's Square entrance

2. Exterior view looking onto lightwell

3. Exterior view
1. 詹姆斯街广场上的入口

2. 从外部看采光井

3. 建筑外部



The London Library, founded by Thomas Carlyle in 1841, is the world's largest independent lending library, with over 1,000,000 books and 8,000 members. Since its inception the library has evolved into a complex amalgam of spaces that originate from a building sited on the north-west corner of St James Square.

The building has a discrete formal façade that provides a foil for a more aggregative interior. Over the years additional buildings have been annexed to house the ever-growing needs of the library and its users, including a book stack built in 1922, and an extension to the north built in 1934; the Anstruther Wing housing rare books, was built at the rear of the 1920s book stack in 1995.

The design proposals aim to meet the demands of the library's natural growth – half a mile of new shelving every year – by increasing the overall book storage capacity of the building by 30%. The project has evolved from an analysis of the library, its identity, its capacity and future needs.

The main focus of the library is the Victorian Reading Room, Issue Hall and the 1890s book stack, and the whole site retains the feel of the bespoke, containing all the authentic idiosyncrasies of an historic institution. The 21st century poses fresh challenges, including the provision of more space for the collection, staff and members; the adoption of new technology; the conservation of book stocks; and improvements to the environmental conditions of the existing building. The overall scheme will resolve staff accommodation and bring together departments previously split across the site, relocating activities into more appropriate locations.

The recently completed Phase 2 works provide forty-two new reader spaces and 1.25 kilometres of new shelving, a new conservation studio and new designated rooms for the Art Book Collection, Times Collection and Periodicals and Societies Collection, improved circulation with new lift and stairs, the remodelling of the main Issue Hall and the creation of a new members, entrance from Mason's Yard.

伦敦图书馆由英国作家托马斯·卡莱尔建于1841年，是世界上最大的独立借阅图书馆，拥有100万册藏书，8000名会员。自从建立以来，这座图书馆已经从坐落在詹姆斯街广场西北角上的一座建筑逐渐进化为一个多种空间的混合体。

这座建筑有着庄严肃穆的外观，反衬出室内空间的杂糅。多年来为了满足图书馆及其读者不断增长的需求，已经添加了几座附属建筑，包括1922年建成的藏书楼、1934年的北侧扩建、1955年建在1922年的藏书楼后面的安斯特拉瑟侧翼楼（用于收藏稀有图书）。

这个设计方案的目的是通过将其总体藏书容量增加30%来满足图书馆的自然增长需求——每年新增半英里长的书架。本案是在分析了这座图书馆及其特点、容量以及未来的需求之后精心设计的。

这座图书馆的焦点是维多利亚阅览室、“出版大厅”以及19世纪90年代藏书，整个图书馆充满了一种前瞻性的感觉，有一种英国历史特有的文化氛围。21世纪给我们提出了新的挑战，包括藏书、工作人员以及图书馆会员都需要更多的空间；新技术的采用；藏书的保护；对原有建筑的环境条件的改善等等。本案的整体策略将解决员工空间不足的问题，并将原来分离的各部门联系起来，将活动空间做更恰当的安排。

新近竣工的二期工程包括42个新的阅览空间、1.25千米长的新书架、一个图书保护工作室以及专为艺术类图书、泰晤士报刊杂志、社会学图书设计的空间，并通过设置新电梯和楼梯来改进楼内交通循环，此外，还翻新了“出版大厅”，在梅森广场上新增了一个会员入口。









1. Members lounge opening into Prevost room

2. Issue Hall from main staircase

1. 会员休息室，与普雷沃斯特专属区相连

2. 从楼梯看“出版大厅”

Ground floor plan
一层平面图

1. T.S. Eliot House
2. Art room
3. New stairs
4. North Bay members' entrance
5. Administrative corridor
6. Catalogue hall
7. 1920's stack
8. The 1890's courtyard stack
9. Lightwell
10. Old stairs
11. Issue Hall

1. T.S. 艾略特作品间
2. 艺术类图书
3. 新楼梯
4. 会员入口
5. 管理区过道
6. 书目大厅
7. 20世纪20年代藏书室
8. 19世纪90年代藏书室
9. 采光井
10. 老楼梯
11. 出版大厅





1. Main reading room
 2. Lightwell periodicals reading room
 3. Prevost room, members reading room
1. 主阅览室
 2. 天井里的期刊阅览室
 3. 普雷沃斯特专属区的会员阅览室





1

1. Ground floor art room 1. 一楼艺术类图书室
2. Art room gallery 2. 艺术类图书室上层

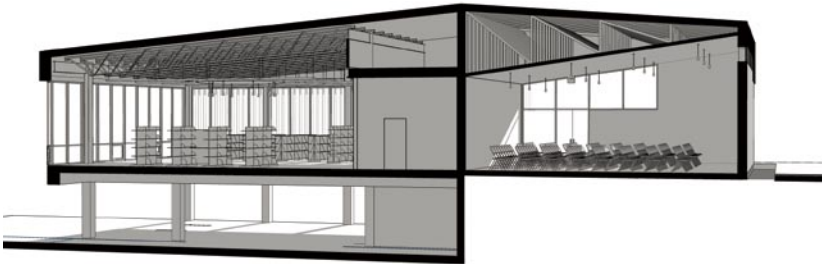


艾维斯G.威廉姆斯图书馆托科山分馆

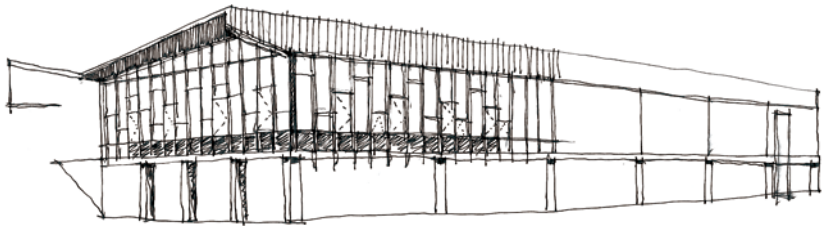
Toco Hill – Avis G. Williams Library

Architect: Houser Walker Architecture **Location:** Decatur, USA **Completion:** 2009 **GFA:** 1,680 m²
Photography: Brian Gassel & Houser Walker Architecture

建筑设计：豪泽·沃克建筑事务所 项目地点：美国 迪凯特 竣工时间：2009年 建筑面积：1680平方米 图片摄影：布莱恩·哈瑟尔、豪泽·沃克建筑事务所



Section
剖面图



Sketch
手绘图

1. Pathway
2. Façade
3. Entrance
1. 门前小路
2. 外立面
3. 入口

The Toco Hill Branch Library site lies on the transitional edge of a 22-hectare public park and boasts impressive woodland vistas on three sides, with converging streams to the south and west of the building. Topographically, the previous building and site formed a plateau which dropped off quickly towards the streams. As architects, Houser Walker found great inspiration in the surrounding park setting and sought to create a contemplative urban platform to complement it.

Formally, the building and landscape comprise a type of metaphorical play on the traditional “zen garden”. This allusion is defined architecturally by a granulated, infrastructural “field” of evenly distributed parking, utilities, stacks and services, while discreet elements or “stones” are strategically located within this field – objects that highlight unique and special programmatic opportunities. Each “stone” becomes a kind of guidepost, containing more active learning opportunities or guiding one more directly along a chosen path. Contrast between the two systems defines and organises the spatial narrative and flow for users of the building. Subtle overlapping systems of various architectural elements, including lighting, ducting, carpeting, window mullions, etc. complement and reinforce this reading throughout. It also enabled the design to maximise surrounding views and daylight opportunities.

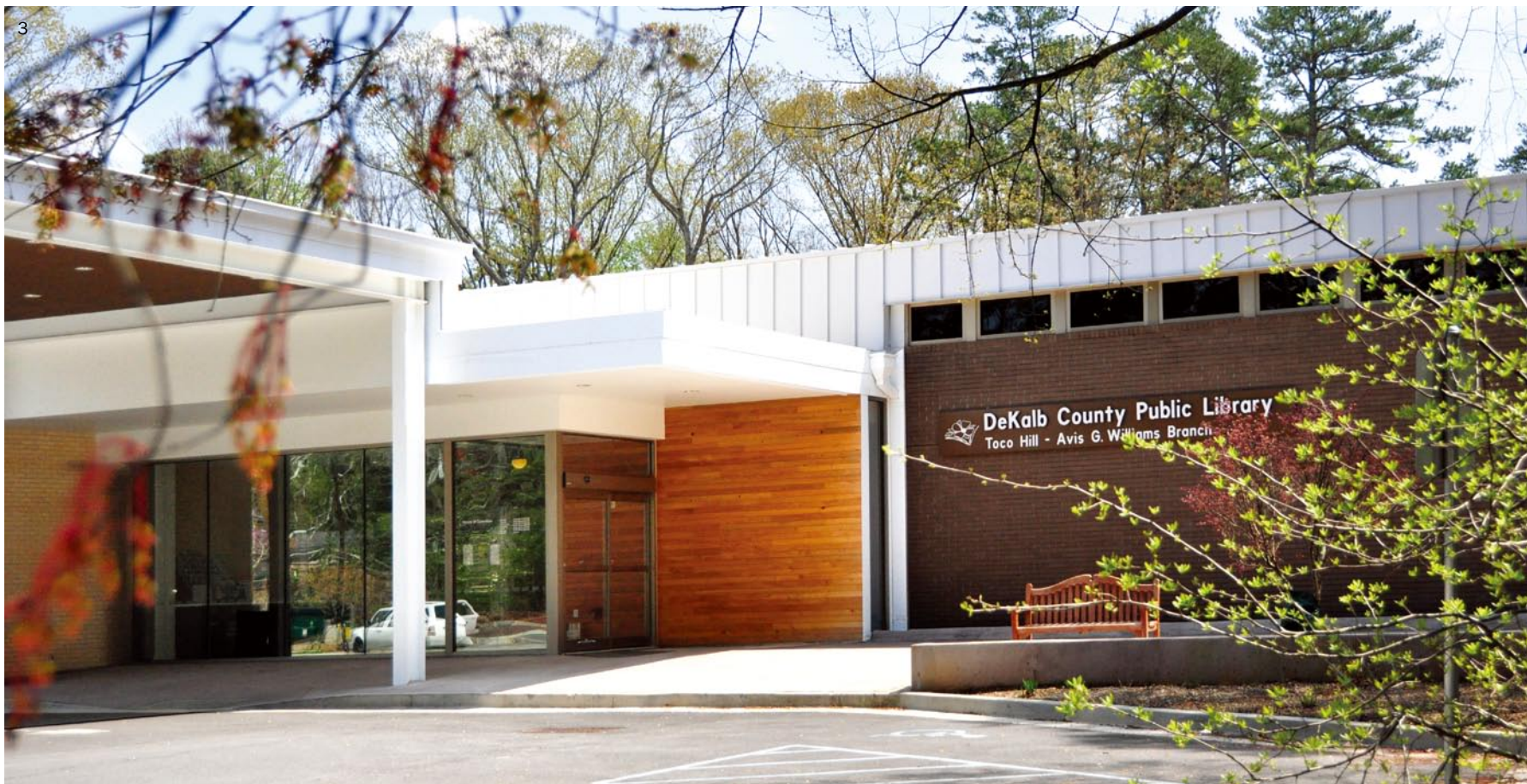
The building’s ecological performance concentrated around four key drivers: reducing energy consumption, day lighting, storm water management, and thermal comfort. To reduce energy consumption, the building has a very tight, thermally efficient exterior envelope; contains high efficiency lighting and HVAC systems and controls; and high performance glazing and insulation. Carefully calculated exterior wood screening mitigates southwest solar gains and improves daylight quality. The architects sought to minimise the overall impact on the site by limiting the constructed footprint, creating porous exterior parking surfaces, and implementing an innovative site water filtration system which will capture, filter, and return all rainfall to the existing watershed.

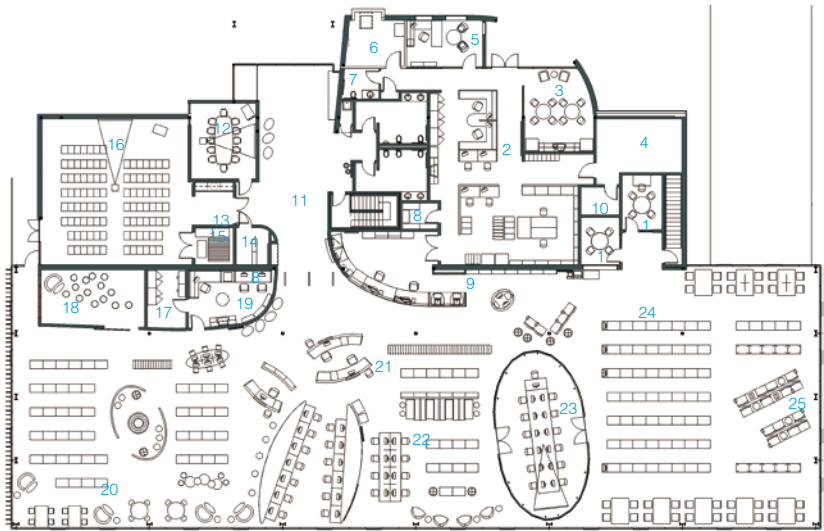
艾维斯G.威廉姆斯图书馆托科山分馆位于一个占地22公顷的公园边上，三面都朝向绿意盎然的林地，建筑南侧和西侧还有汇聚的溪水。从地形的角度来说，原有建筑及其场地形成了一个高原地形，在小溪的方向上突然下落。作为本案的建筑师，豪泽·沃克建筑事务所从周围公园中汲取灵感，试图打造一个与之相匹配的城市平台。

从造型上来说，这座建筑及其周围景观是对传统的“禅宗花园”的一种隐喻。设计师通过一个表面粗糙的基础结构将这个隐喻用建筑手法表现出来，基础结构上分布了停车场、公共设施、书架、服务区等；同时上面还精心设计了一些“石头元素”，也就是突出这座图书馆功能之独特的一些装置。每块“石头”都变成一种“路标”，或用于学习，或用于更直接地指引你选择的道路。这两种系统的对比就界定出了整座建筑的空间布局和使用者在里面的走动路线。此外，各种建筑元素彼此交织，比如灯光、管道、地毯、窗棂等，互为补充，打造了统一的阅读体验。此外，这样的设计策略也让这座建筑最大限度地利用了周围的景色和日照。

这座建筑在生态方面的表现集中体现在四点上：降低能源消耗、自然采光、雨水收集利用、地热。为降低能耗，建筑采用了十分密实的外表面，热效率非常高；采用高效照明、标准的采暖通风空调系统和控制；高性能玻璃和隔离材料。西南面的木质遮阳板经过精密计算，能够减少阳光吸收量并改善自然采光质量。设计师通过限制建筑的占地面积，力图尽量降低建筑对周围环境的整体影响，设计了室外停车场，并创新采用了一种雨水过滤系统，能收集、过滤雨水，并使其全部流回原有的流域。







Floor plan
平面图

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Study | 1. 自习室 | 1. Landscape |
| 2. Staff office | 2. 员工办公室 | 2. Secondary entrance |
| 3. Staff break | 3. 员工休息室 | 3. Main reading area |
| 4. Mechanical room | 4. 机房 | 1. 周围景观 |
| 5. Librarian | 5. 图书管理员室 | 2. 次入口 |
| 6. Book drop | 6. 还书箱 | 3. 阅读区 |
| 7. Staff toilet | 7. 员工洗手间 | |
| 8. Storage | 8. 储藏室 | |
| 9. Checkout | 9. 出入登记处 | |
| 10. Server | 10. 服务器 | |
| 11. Lobby | 11. 大厅 | |
| 12. Small conference | 12. 小会议室 | |
| 13. Coffee bar | 13. 咖啡吧 | |
| 14. F.O.T | 14. 光纤终端 | |
| 15. T&C storage | 15. 通讯与技术设备储藏室 | |
| 16. Auditorium | 16. 礼堂 | |
| 17. Youth work storage | 17. 青年图书藏书室 | |
| 18. Story area | 18. 儿童故事书屋 | |
| 19. Youth workroom | 19. 青年工作间 | |
| 20. Youth area | 20. 青年区 | |
| 21. Reference | 21. 参考书室 | |
| 22. Teen area | 22. 少年区 | |
| 23. Computer room | 23. 计算机室 | |
| 24. Main study / collection area | 24. 主自习室/藏书室 | |
| 25. Magazine | 25. 杂志室 | |







1. Check-out area
2. Magazine area
3. Lounge
4. Computer room

1. 登记处
2. 期刊杂志区
3. 休闲区
4. 电脑室

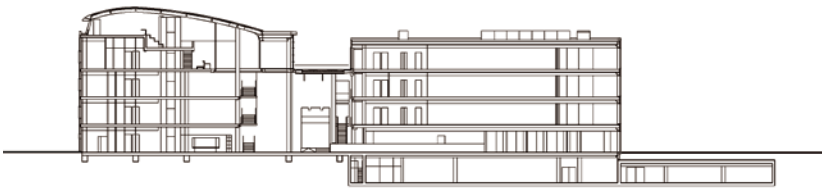


市政厅扩建及新公共图书馆

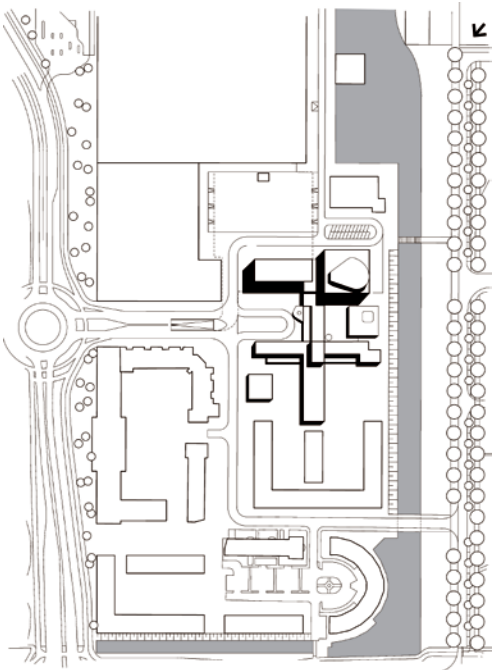
Town Hall Extension and New Public Library

Architect: Hans van Heeswijk Architecten **Location:** Heerhugowaard, The Netherlands **Completion:** 2007 **GFA:** 19,000 m² **Photography:** Luuk Kramer

建筑设计：汉斯·凡·海斯韦克建筑事务所 项目地点：荷兰 海尔许霍瓦德 竣工时间：2007年 建筑面积：19000平方米 图片摄影：卢克·克莱默



Section
剖面图



Site plan
总平面图

- 1. Entrance 1. 入口
- 2. Dusk view 2. 暮色降临
- 3. Panorama 3. 全景
- 4. Night view 4. 夜景



The design assignment carried out by Hans van Heeswijk in Heerhugowaard was threefold. First, he converted the existing town hall into flexible offices for the council. Second, he extended the building. Finally, he added a library to the programme. Van Heeswijk therefore designed the project as a composition of three volumes, each with an identity of its own.

The cruciform plan of the existing town hall and the façades of brick and prefabricated concrete were beautifully made but interacted poorly with their surroundings. With the addition of a wooden volume for the library and a granite and glass extension to the council offices, Hans van Heeswijk gave the building a new recognisable face to the town square. A glazed hall connects the volumes to one another and to the existing building to the rear and forms a natural, slightly recessed entrance.

The power of the design is revealed in this hall. Here Van Heeswijk succeeds in uniting the composition of autonomous volumes physically and visually to form one urban space, tall, light and imposing, and also informal, thanks to the great feeling of openness and the pleasant buzz always audible in the background.

Stairways of steel and glass wind upwards around the hall to the upper floors containing the collections. At closing time the stairs to the first floor can be pulled up to close off the upper floors from the ground floor. The folding mechanism makes use of a hydraulic cylinder – a clever solution devised by the architect himself.

Van Heeswijk has succeeded in adding a high degree of refinement to the architecture, partly because he also designed the interior. Even though he opted for differentiation in spaces and atmospheres, nowhere does he lose sight of the total composition. If you look down through the void from the book attic you can take in the whole library, all the way to the hall where everything comes together again.

荷兰海尔许霍瓦德的汉斯·凡·海斯韦克建筑事务所在这个项目中有多重设计任务。首先，凡·海斯韦克将原有市政厅大楼改造成灵活的市政办公区。其次，设计师将这座建筑进行了扩建。最后，在原有建筑的基础上又新增了图书馆的功能。因此，凡·海斯韦克设计的这个项目是三个部分的组合，每个部分都有自己的特点。

原市政厅大楼十字形的空间布局以及红砖和预制混凝土构成的外立面都建造得非常美，但是与周围的环境并不协调。此次，设计师新增了木质结构的图书馆部分，而扩建的市政办公区则采用了花岗岩和玻璃。大厅的设计充分显示出设计师的才华。凡·海斯韦克成功地几个各自为政的部分连接并统一起来，形成一个整体的空间环境，大气、明亮，令人过目难忘，同时具有休闲的轻松氛围，这一点要归功于背景的开敞和总能听见的令人愉悦的说话声。

楼梯由钢和玻璃构成，从大厅一直向上通向楼上的藏书区。图书馆关门的时间里，通向二楼的楼梯也可以关闭，楼上就不向一楼开放了。这种可开合的楼梯设计利用了液压气缸——设计师自己发明的一个巧妙的办法。

凡·海斯韦克成功地赋予了这座建筑一种高雅的感觉；室内设计也是他完成的，这也是一部分原因。尽管他选择为不同空间打造不同的氛围，但从未忘却这些空间作为一个整体的统一。如果从藏书阁向下看，能看到整座图书馆，视线直抵大厅，而大厅又把所有一切连接起来。





3



4



1

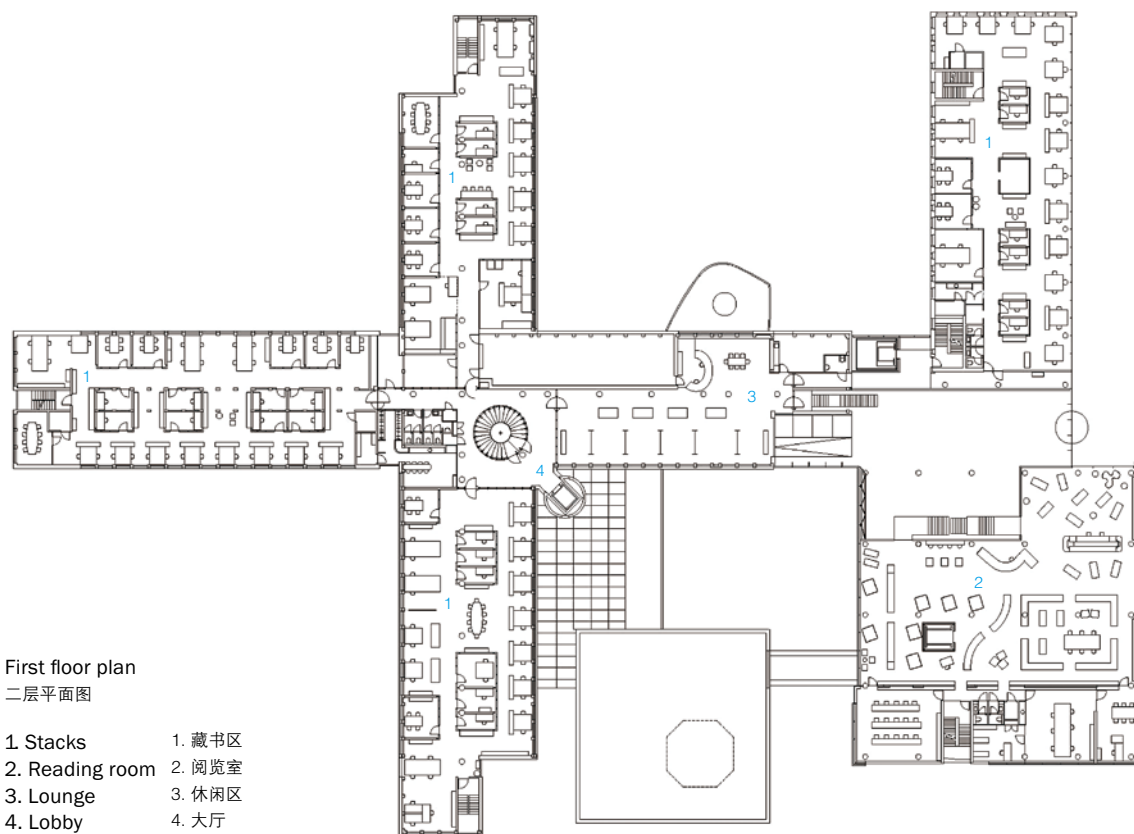


2

- 1. Town hall reception
- 2. Town hall interior
- 3. Library interior
- 1. 市政厅接待处
- 2. 市政厅室内空间
- 3. 图书馆室内空间

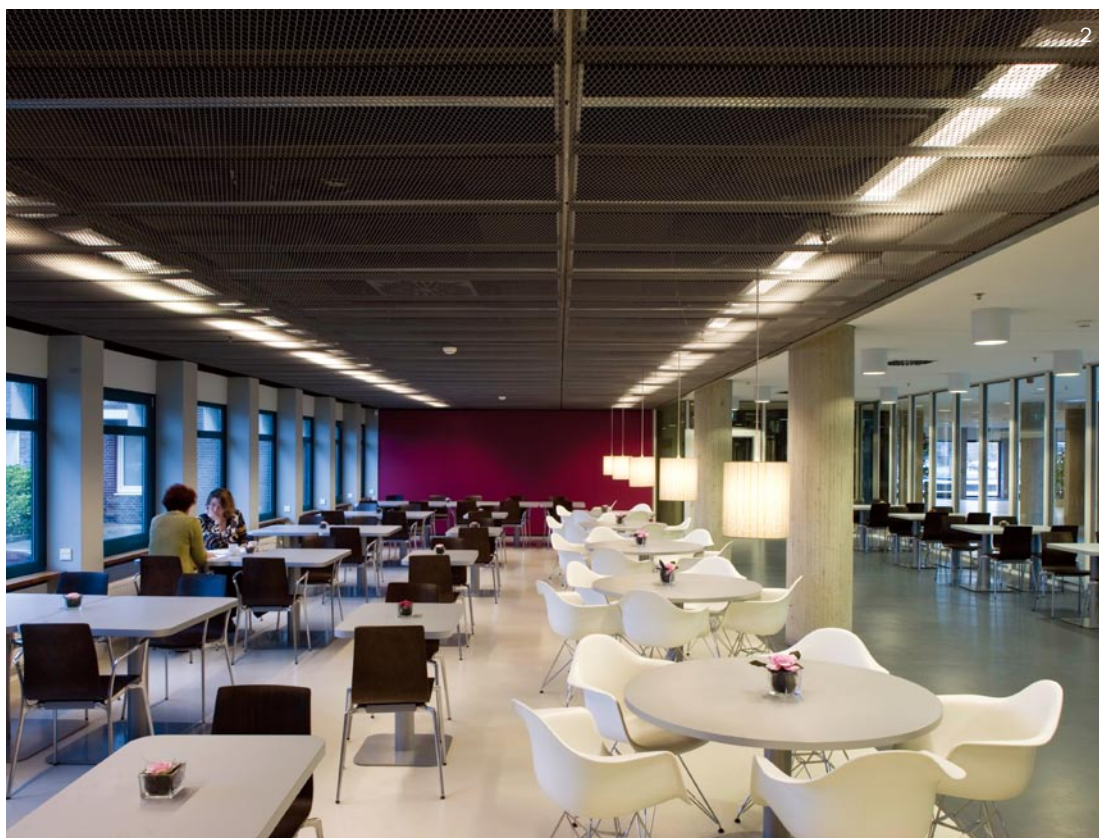


3





1



1. Library reception
 2. Reading room
 3. Stacks
 4. Entrance to the "Music & Art" collection
 5. Corridor
1. 图书馆接待台
 2. 阅览室
 3. 藏书区
 4. "音乐与艺术" 藏书区入口
 5. 过道



3



4



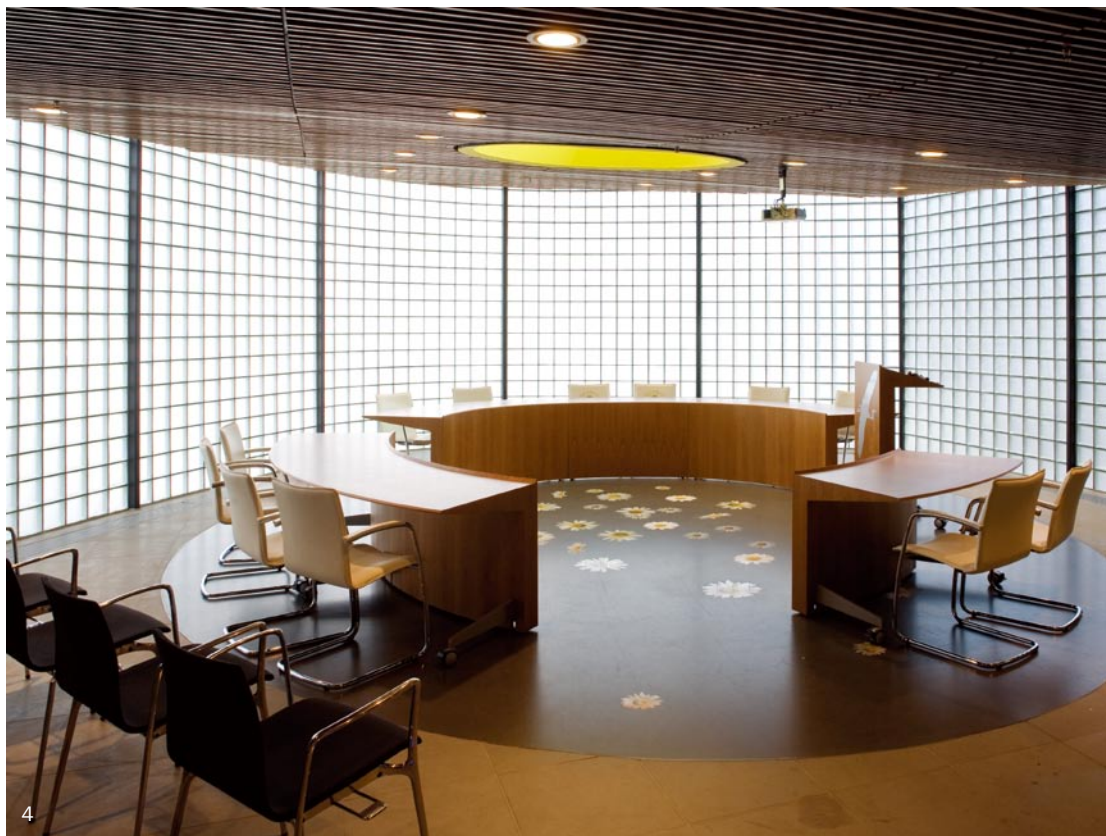
5





1. Discussion room
2. Lounge
3. Conference room
4. Meeting room

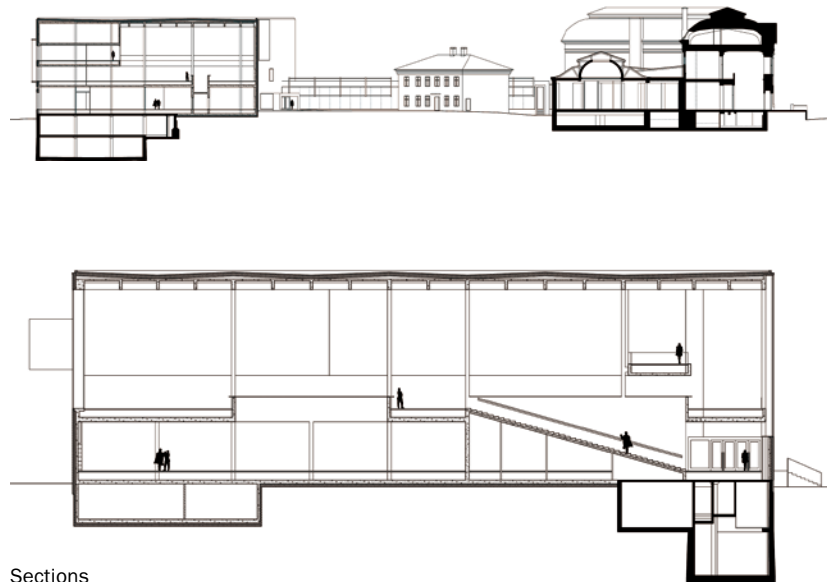
1. 讨论室
2. 休闲区
3. 大会议室
4. 小会议室



土尔库市图书馆 Turku City Library

Architect: JKMM Architects **Location:** Turku, Finland **Completion:** 2007 **Photography:** Arno de la Chapelle & Michael Perlmutter

建筑设计: JKMM建筑事务所 项目地点: 芬兰 土尔库 竣工时间: 2007年 图片摄影: 阿尔诺·德·拉·沙拜勒、米歇尔·帕穆特



Sections
剖面图

The new city library in Turku is located at the historical centre of the city. The building is the latest addition to a block with the old library and several other historically valuable buildings. The historical and cultural value of the site presented a great challenge for the planning of the new building. The objective of the project was to create a new construction, which would harmonise with the historically invaluable setting while also manifesting an architecture of its own age. In terms of urban planning the goal was to fill out the open and unstructured street corner by following the edges of the existing urban grid. By constructing the building on the outer perimeter, JKMM were able to provide an open space in the middle of the lot, which was designed to serve as a courtyard for recreation and a stage for cultural events. The interior of the new building is annexed with the existing 100-year-old library building and the chancellery of the governor built at the beginning of the 19th century, now restored and transformed to facilitate a café and meeting rooms.

The new library has a functionally clear design. The public spaces are situated mainly on two floors surrounding the opening to the courtyard. The staff premises are located systematically on one side of the building facing the street. The new main entrance opens onto the corner of two main streets. The ground floor has a reception and lounge area, a children's and youth section, and a modernised version of a periodicals reading room called the news market, which functions simultaneously as the link between the new library and the old buildings. The main room of the new building is reached through a main stairway, which opens to a monumental space containing the non-fiction stacks and reading areas. The guiding principle in the space planning was flexibility; the functions of the library may change radically in the future with the introduction of new media. The rooms are open, and the functions are limited only by the transformability of the easy-to-move furniture.

The materials of the building were chosen to accommodate the environment. The façades are mainly plastered, which is the predominant material of the old buildings in the block. Initially the architects considered using red brick, but gave up the idea to allow the old library building to remain the only brick building on the block thus emphasising its primary position in the neighbourhood. The designers also used natural stone extensively on the façades, the stairway and the grounds surrounding the building. In the interior they used European Oak mostly in the wall furnishing and furniture. The structure of the building was made from concrete cast on site, which was left exposed as an important part of the interior design. The fair-faced concrete was formed with vertical boards to achieve the rough feeling characteristic of the material. Glass was given a seminal role both in the outer architecture and the interior world. From the first steps of the planning process it was clear that the exuberant use of glass would be the best choice. Transparency befits this type of building; a public library building should evoke the idea of openness.

1. Panorama from west 1. 西侧全景
2. Façade 2. 外立面









芬兰土尔库的新市图书馆位于历史悠久的市中心。这座建筑是在原有建筑的基础上扩建的，原有部分除了旧图书馆以外还包括其他几座历史建筑。该地的历史及文化为设计这座新图书馆带来了巨大挑战。本案的设计目标是打造一座全新的建筑，既与周围历史悠久、具有珍贵价值的环境相协调，又表现出当代建筑的时代性。从城市规划的角度来说，本案的设计目标是通过符合原有城市规划脉络，填补这一开放、无结构的街角。通过设计这座把角的建筑，JKMM建筑事务所在这块土地的中间打造了一个开放的空间，可以用作文娱广场，或者作为文化活动的舞台。这座新建筑的室内空间与有着100年悠久历史的原图书馆以及建于19世纪初的总督官邸相一致，后者如今已经改造为一间咖啡厅和若干会议室。

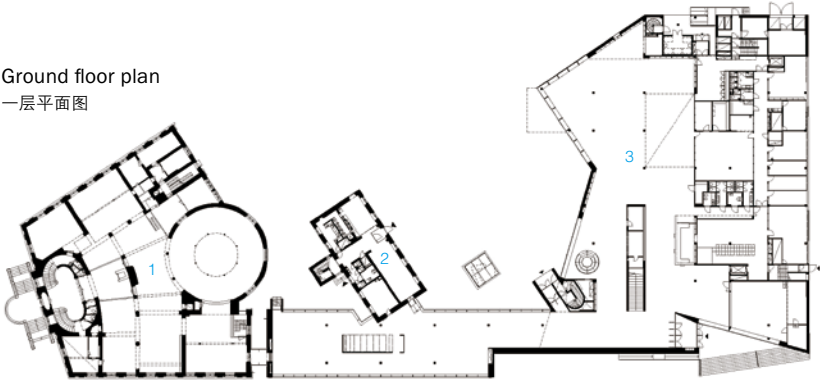
这座新图书馆在功能上有着清晰的设计思路。公共空间主要设置在围绕着庭院入口的两层楼上。工作人员的空间统一安排在与临街的一侧。新的正门面向一个拐角，那里是两条主要街道的交汇处。一楼是接待处和休闲区，还有儿童区、青少年区，以及极富现代感的期刊阅览室，命名为“新闻市场”，同时也是新老图书馆之间的一个连接元素。经过一条宽宽的楼梯，就来到了新楼的主要空间，也是图书馆里最庄重肃穆的空间：非小说藏书室和阅览室。空间布局的指导原则就是灵活性；未来，随着引入新媒体，这座图书馆的功能可以发生巨大变化。房间都设计成开放式格局，便于移动的家具陈设可以随意布置，轻易改变空间功能。

这座建筑在材料的选择上主要考虑了环境因素。外立面主要是抹灰墙面，这是该街区的几座老建筑的统一材料。起初设计师曾考虑使用红砖，但是后来放弃了这个想法，让老图书馆仍然是该街区中的唯一一座红砖建筑，由此突出了它在这一片区毋庸置疑的地位。此外，设计师还在外立面、楼梯以及建筑周围的地面上大量采用了天然石材。室内则主要采用现场浇注的混凝土，且裸露不加修饰，成为室内设计的一大特色。表面光洁的混凝土上加上纵向板条，进一步突出这种材料粗糙的感觉。不论建筑外观还是室内，玻璃都是设计师重点采用的材料。从设计之初的环节，设计师就明确了一点：大量采用玻璃是个上佳之选。它赋予了整座建筑通透感；一座公共图书馆就应该这样凸显通透、开放。

Awards:
SIO Good Environment Award, 2008

所获奖项：
2008年SIO优秀环境设计奖

Ground floor plan
一层平面图

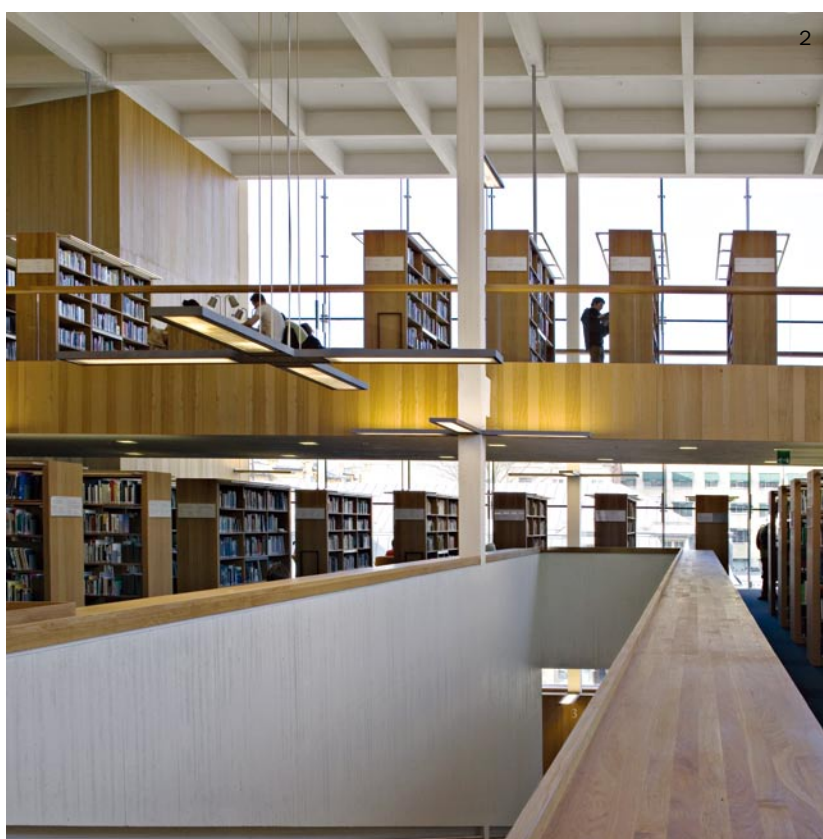


- 1. Old library
 - 2. Office building
 - 3. New library
- 1. 原图书馆
 - 2. 办公区
 - 3. 新图书馆

- 1. Reading room
 - 2. Reading room
 - 3. Shelves
- 1. 阅览室
 - 2. 阅览室
 - 3. 书架



1



2

1. Central grand staircase
2. View towards the shelves from the staircase
3. Spacious reading room
1. 楼梯位于中央
2. 从楼梯遥望藏书区
3. 阅览室非常开阔







1. Seating area near the top of the staircase
2. Eye-catching lamps
3. Seats along the curtain wall
4. Lounge area by the window on the ground floor

1. 楼梯顶端附近设有休闲桌椅
2. 吊灯设计吸引眼球
3. 座椅沿玻璃幕墙而设
4. 一楼窗边休闲区





1



2

1. Children's section
 2. Reading area
 3. Dining room
 4. Meeting room
1. 儿童区
 2. 阅读区
 3. 用餐区
 4. 会议室



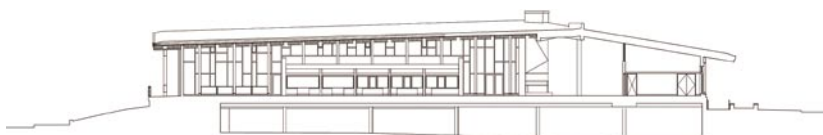
惠斯勒公共图书馆 Whistler Public Library

Architect: Hughes Condon Marler Architects **Location:** Whistler, British Columbia, Canada **Completion:** 2007 **GFA:** 4,570 m² **Photography:** Martin Tessler & Nic Lehoux

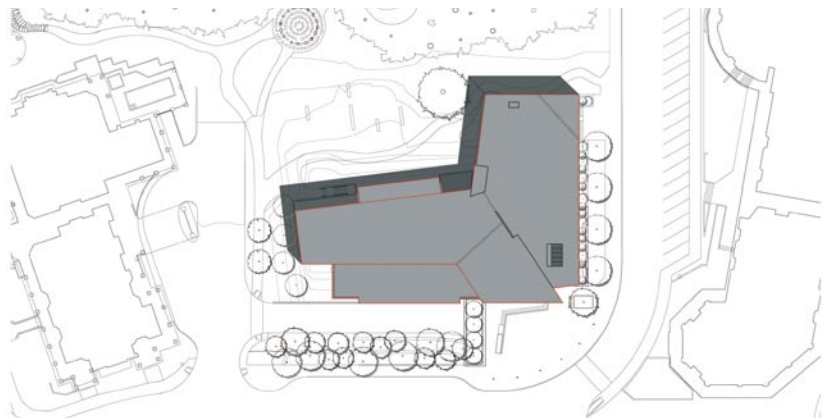
建筑设计：修斯·康登·马勒建筑事务所 项目地点：加拿大 英属哥伦比亚 惠斯勒 竣工时间：2007年 建筑面积：4570平方米 图片摄影：马丁·特斯勒、尼克·莱霍克斯



North elevation
北侧立面图



Longitudinal section
纵向剖面图



Site plan
总平面图

1. Panorama
2. A crafted response to site conditions

1. 全景
2. 建筑设计充分考虑了场地条件

Reinterpreting the existing Whistler architecture, which is often characterised by overly expressed connection details and faux Alpine pastiche, the design intent for the library was to create a crafted response to site conditions and the imperatives of Alpine architecture by using local natural materials, contemporary wood detailing, and a formal building response to improving energy efficiency.

Located between the largest park in Whistler Village and a vital pedestrian promenade called the Village Stroll, the Whistler Public Library is a project that celebrates a community's passion for the outdoors and the creative and intellectual pursuits of locals and visitors alike. From the project's beginning, the 4,570-square-metre library aspired to connect the sense of imagination, contemplation and community found in the world of books with the inspiration created by the surrounding mountain tops and adjacent forest glades.

The library's L-shaped plan allows multiple connections to contrasting site conditions. On the north side of the site is Village Park which contains a children's reading circle, pedestrian walkways, biking/skiing greenways and a stream for stormwater management. Adjacent to the park, the elevations on the north and west of the library provide an expansive curtain wall glazing system that optimises visual connections to Sprott Mountain in the distance and to Village Park in the foreground. To emphasise this relationship, the vertical window mullions are staggered randomly to abstract the rhythm of the tree trunks in the adjacent park and to draw the eye upward towards the views.

In juxtaposition to the park elevations, the south and east elevations on Main Street use pedestrian arcades, long overhangs, rhythms of doubled-up glulam columns punctuated with wood windows and infill wood panels to connect to the meandering and intimate architecture of the Whistler Village. To enhance these links to the social life and outdoor activities of Whistler, the building is oriented to create a civic plaza that links the building to the Village Stroll and provides a sense of prospect over the park to the north.

惠斯勒的传统建筑总是以过度表现的衔接细节和仿阿尔卑斯艺术风格为特色。本案对这做出了不同的诠释。惠斯勒公共图书馆的设计通过运用当地天然材料、现代木工工艺以及改善建筑的能源效率，充分考虑了场地条件以及阿尔卑斯风格建筑的要求，并做出恰当的应对策略。

惠斯勒公共图书馆坐落在惠斯勒村最大的公园和一条重要人行大道之间，表现了当地社区对户外活动的热情，以及不论当地人还是游客对创造力和智慧的追求。该项目建筑面积约4570平方米，从设计之初就追求这样的目标：在书的世界里寻找想象、思考、团结的感觉，而这种设计理念的灵感则来自于周围的山脉和毗邻的林中空地。

图书馆平面布局呈“L”形，使得这座建筑与周围略显矛盾的环境条件有了多重联系。北侧是惠斯勒村公园，里面有个“儿童读书圈”，还有步行的小路、骑自行车和滑雪的专用道以及一条汇集雨水的小河。紧邻公园就是这座图书馆的北侧和西侧外立面，绵延的玻璃幕墙使其与远处的斯普罗特山和近处的惠斯勒村公园建立起紧密的视觉联系。为了突出这种联系，纵向窗棂错综分布，抽象地模仿旁边公园里树枝的节奏韵律，吸引我们的眼睛向上看，欣赏远处的美景。

跟公园一侧的外立面并存的是南侧和东侧外立面，面向主街，采用了连拱廊、绵延的悬挑屋顶，胶合层木的柱子跟木质窗子和木质板材之间产生某种韵律，跟惠斯勒村内建筑的亲切、悠然的氛围相吻合。为了促进惠斯勒的社会生活和户外活动，设计师在图书馆正门外设计了一个公共广场，将这座建筑跟人行大道连接起来，并且让北面的公园带来一种“前景在望”的感觉。







**Awards:**

World Architecture Festival Shortlist, 2009
 Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia Awards for Architecture, 2009
 Wood Design Real Cedar Award, 2008

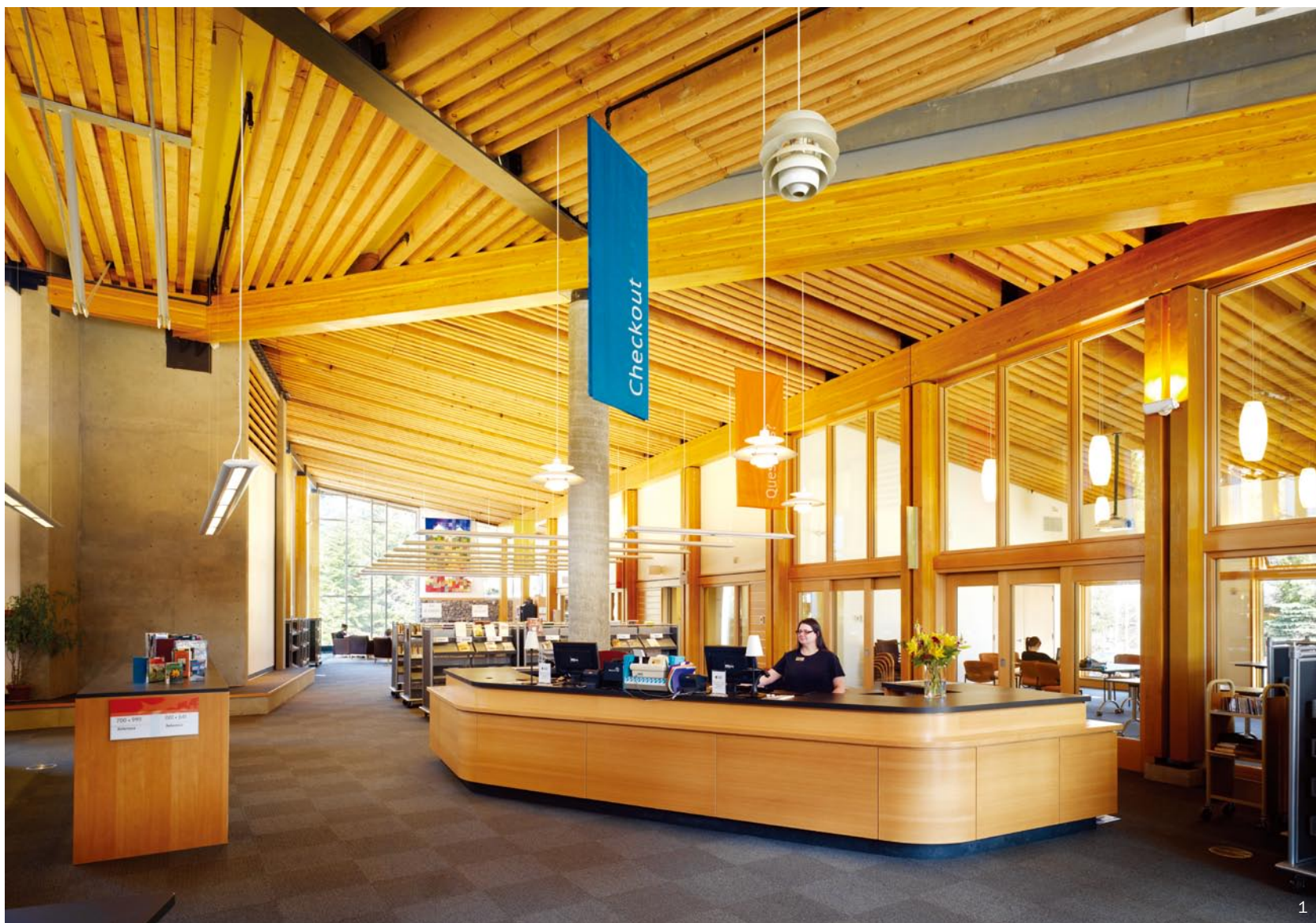
所获奖项:

2009年世界建筑大会提名奖
 2009年英属哥伦比亚总督建筑奖
 2008年木质建筑设计雪松奖

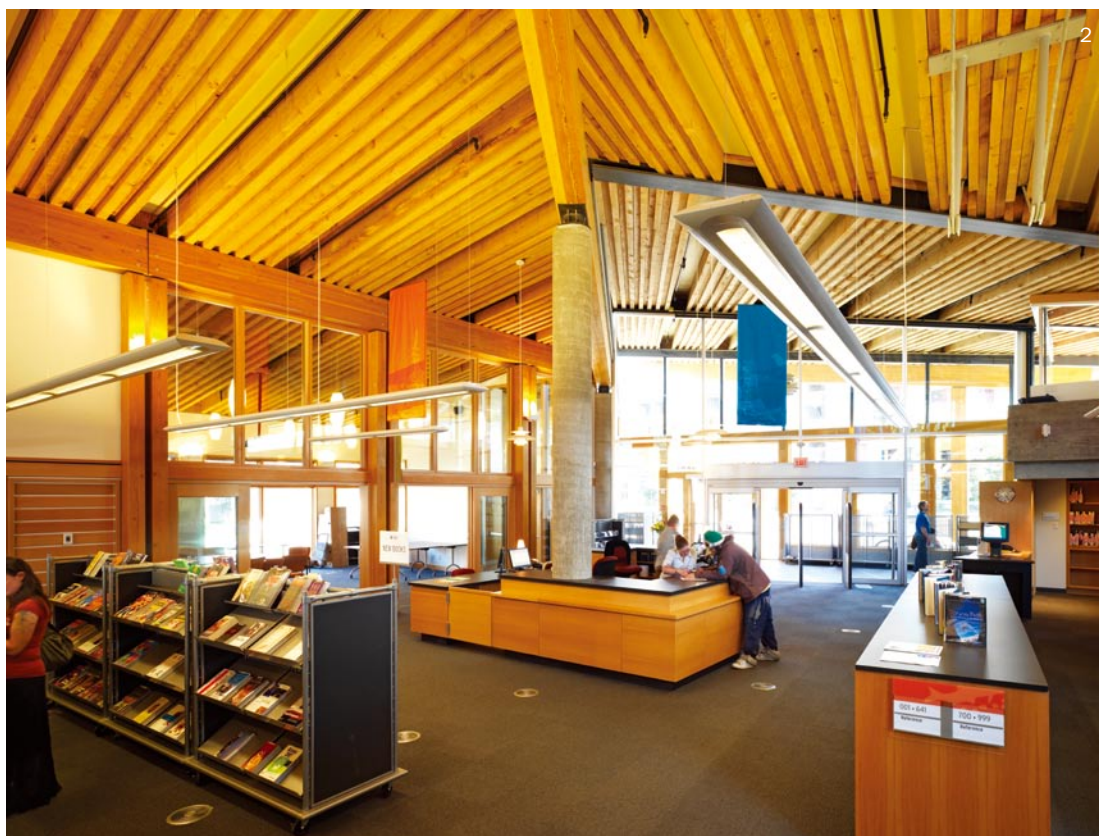
1. Winter view
2. Aerial view
3. Long overhangs
4. Doubled-up glulam columns

1. 冬日景象
2. 俯瞰
3. 绵延的悬挑屋顶
4. 胶合层木的柱子



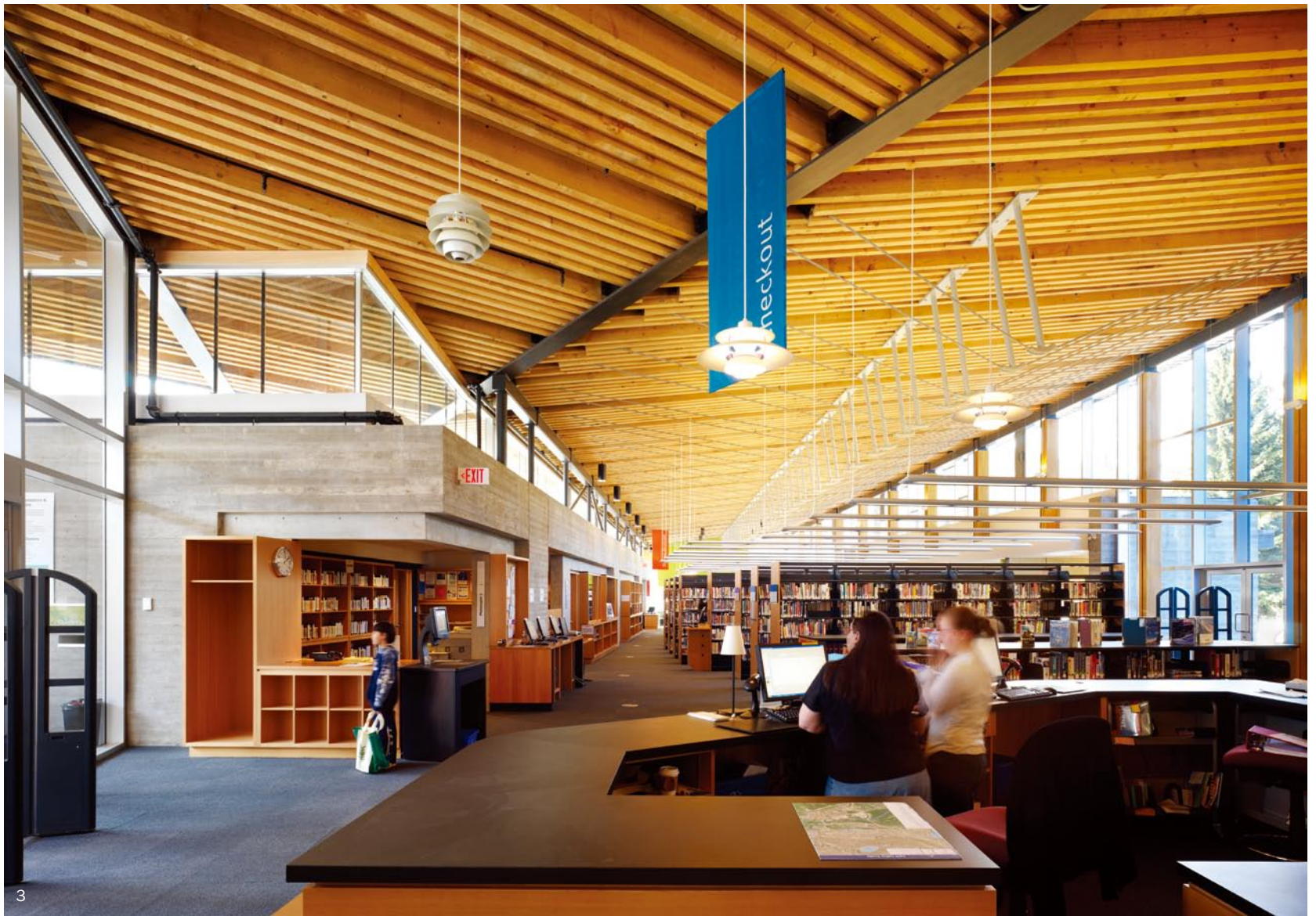


1

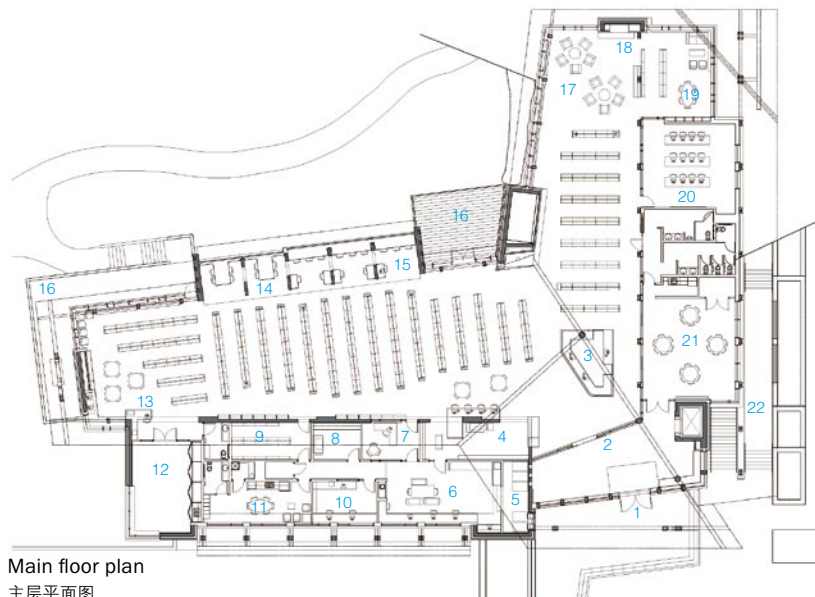


2

1. Check-out desk
2. Shelves
3. View of the shelves from the check-out
1. 登记处
2. 书架
3. 从登记处看书架



3



Main floor plan
主层平面图

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Main entrance | 1. 正门 |
| 2. Entry vestibule | 2. 入口门厅 |
| 3. Circulation desk | 3. 咨询台 |
| 4. Patron service | 4. 读者服务处 |
| 5. Book drop | 5. 还书箱 |
| 6. Workroom | 6. 工作间 |
| 7. Head librarian office | 7. 图书馆领导办公室 |
| 8. Copy / storage | 8. 复印室/储藏室 |
| 9. Storage | 9. 储藏室 |
| 10. Office | 10. 办公室 |
| 11. Staff room | 11. 员工室 |
| 12. Child programme room | 12. 儿童活动室 |
| 13. Children's area | 13. 儿童区 |
| 14. Group study | 14. 分组学习室 |
| 15. Quiet carrels | 15. 单人自习室 |
| 16. Outdoor reading terrace | 16. 户外阅读平台 |
| 17. Reading room | 17. 阅览室 |
| 18. Fireplace | 18. 壁炉 |
| 19. Teen area | 19. 青少年区 |
| 20. Computer lab | 20. 计算机室 |
| 21. Multipurpose room | 21. 多功能室 |
| 22. Arcade | 22. 连拱廊 |

温尼伯图书馆扩建工程

Winnipeg Library Addition

Architect: Patkau Architects & LM Architectural Group **Location:** Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada
Completion: 2005 **GFA:** 10,680 m² (renovation) + 4,180 m² (addition) **Photography:** James Dow

建筑设计：帕特考建筑事务所、LM建筑集团 项目地点：加拿大 马尼托巴 温尼伯 竣工时间：2005年 建筑面积：10680平方米（翻新部分）+ 4180平方米（扩建部分） 图片摄影：詹姆斯·道



Longitudinal section
纵向剖面图

Winnipeg Centennial Library, originally constructed in 1976 as a three-storey building, occupies a city block along with a large public park. Both library and green space stand on a below-grade parking garage. The library, which is roughly triangular in plan, is constructed of reinforced concrete; the concrete is exposed on the interior, while the exterior is clad in pre-cast panels. Connection between the 1976 library and park is surprisingly limited.

The addition to the library includes reorganisation and expansion of the collections, reconfiguration of the circulation systems, and creation of new social spaces, as well as renovation of the existing library. Expanding the library into the park would have destroyed valuable public green space and required costly foundation reinforcement within the parking garage. An alternative was to extend the library upward. Fortunately, the building had the structural capacity to accept an additional floor, provided it was light in weight; it also needed to be re-roofed. Thus, most of the added space is contained in a new, light, steel-framed third floor under a new roof.

Because of severe winter conditions, many of the buildings in downtown Winnipeg are linked by a continuous interior tunnel and skywalk system. The library is connected to this system by bridges at the first level. An enlarged two-storey lobby, created by removing a portion of the first floor, allows the street-level entrance to the library, as well as a gift shop and café within the lobby, to interconnect with the skywalk.

From this urban intersection, patrons are drawn through the building, along an interior “street” animated by displays and bookselling events, and to the park. At the park edge, new public lifts and an elongated system of stairs and reading terraces tie the largely independent existing floors to each other and to the new third floor. The glazed wall of this multi-storey space opens every level to light, landscape, and city. All public and collection spaces are accessible from this linear route. The compact footprint of the addition maintains maximum park space, allowing the library to take advantage of its location, while the highly visible, interactive terraces, an interior topography at the scale of the park, generate a radically new identity for the library.

The library is ordered in strips, in a series of zones that run parallel to the window wall and across the long dimension of the space. The strips accommodate the programmatic components of the library in identifiable categories. The first strip is the park, an integral part of all public spaces in the building. The second is all forms of reading – tables, comfortable chairs, and casual seating. The third is low masses, such as reference collections, help desks, and the computer stations, and fourth is high masses, such as shelving running in clear sequences. The fifth category comprises rooms: closed reading rooms, offices and meeting rooms, staff areas, service areas, and book handling access. The strips progress from park to interior, from open to enclosed, from low to high, from areas of greatest public access and interaction to areas of privacy and quiet.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| 1. Window detail | 1. 开窗特写 |
| 2. Night view | 2. 夜景 |
| 3. Aerial view by night | 3. 夜景俯瞰 |
| 4. Extensive curtain wall | 4. 绵延的玻璃幕墙 |







1. Library interior 1. 图书馆室内空间
2. Reading area 2. 阅读区



温尼伯百年纪念图书馆始建于1976年，是一座三层建筑，所在街区毗邻一个大型公园。图书馆和公园的下面是一个地下停车场。图书馆平面基本呈三角形，主要材料是混凝土。室内混凝土直接裸露出来，室外有一层预制板覆层。令人惊讶的是，原图书馆与公园之间几乎没有什么联系。

图书馆的扩建包括对藏书的重新安置与扩充、交通空间的重新划分、创造新的公共交流空间并对原图书馆进行翻新。如果朝公园的方向扩建，那么珍贵的公共绿色空间将受到破坏，而且为了保护地下停车场，还需要斥资加固地基。另外一个方案是向上扩建。幸好这座建筑在结构上能够满足增加一层，只要足够轻；另外还需要重新设计屋顶。因此，大多新增空间都包含在这新增的四楼，轻盈、钢框架结构、新屋顶就是它的特点。

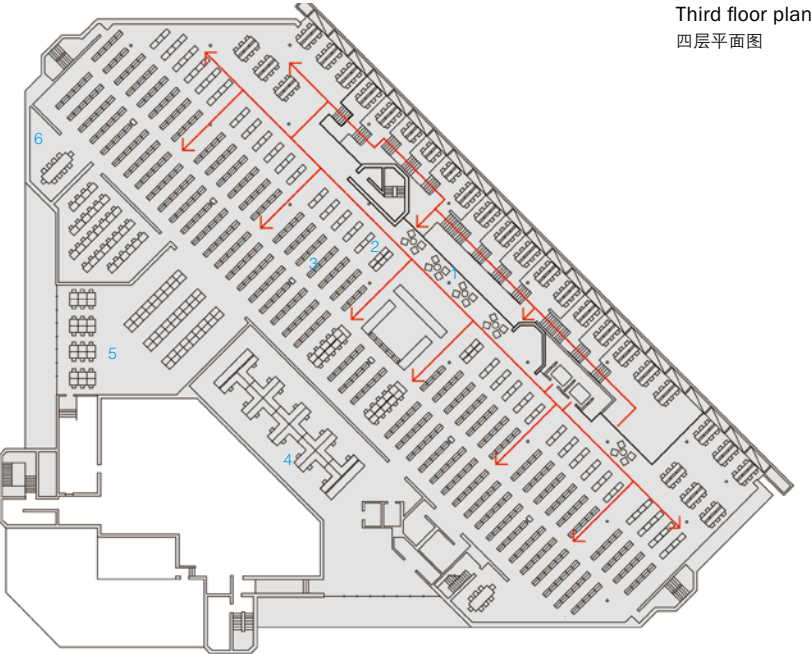
由于该地区冬季严寒，温尼伯市中心的许多建筑都有统一的室内隧道和人行天桥，这座图书馆也是如此，在二楼设计了连桥。设计师通过拆除二楼的隔断墙，打造了一个2层通高的宽敞大厅，这样一来，街道标高上的入口和大厅里的礼品店、咖啡厅就都与人行天桥连在了一起。

读者从这座位于繁华地段的图书馆中穿过时，要经过一条“室内街道”，“街道”两边展示着图书，还有各种图书销售活动，充满生气，一直到达公园。在公园的边上，设计师安排了公共电梯和狭窄的楼梯，还有阅读平台，将原有楼层彼此连接起来，同时也跟新增的四楼连在一起。这个多层空间凭借玻璃幕墙面向阳光、景观，甚至整座城市开放。所有的公共和连接空间都可以从这条线性通道到达。扩建部分有效利用了有限的面积，没有影响公园的绿地面积，还让图书馆利用了公园优美的景色，同时醒目的平台也将图书馆和公园有机结合，因地制宜，让图书馆巧妙地融入公园的地形地貌中，赋予了图书馆极具个性的形象。

这座图书馆的室内空间分为几“条”，也就是彼此平行的几个区域，平行于玻璃墙，纵穿整个空间的长边。这几个条状空间分别是图书馆的几个不同的功能区。第一个就是公园——这座建筑的室内空间的不可或缺的一部分。第二个是各个阅读区：桌子、舒适的座椅、休闲座位等。第三个是由低矮陈设构成的区域，比如参考书区、自助桌、电脑台等。第四个是由较高陈设构成的区域，比如排列整齐的书架。第五个是其他各个空间：封闭阅览室、办公室、会议室、员工室、服务区、取书通道等。这些条状空间从公园延伸到室内，从开放到封闭，从低到高，从宽敞、繁忙的公共空间到私密、安静的私人空间。

Awards:
Lieutenant-Governor of BC Medal, 2007
Canadian Architect Award of Excellence, 2004
Winning Submission, Design Competition, 2002

所获奖项：
2007年英属哥伦比亚总督勋章奖
2004年加拿大优秀建筑设计奖
2002年温尼伯图书馆扩建竞赛获胜



Third floor plan
四层平面图

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| 1. Casual seating | 1. 休闲座位 |
| 2. Reference collections | 2. 参考书区 |
| 3. Book shelving | 3. 书架 |
| 4. Office | 4. 办公室 |
| 5. Closed reading room | 5. 封闭阅览室 |
| 6. Meeting room | 6. 会议室 |



1. Ground floor lobby
2. Upper floor lounge

1. 一楼中庭
2. 高层休闲区



阿拉伯公共图书馆

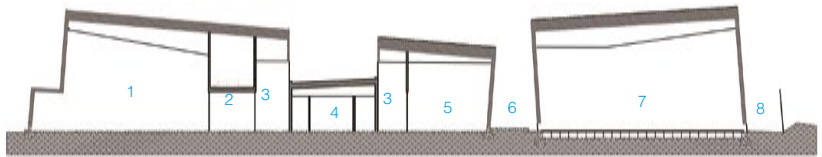
Arabian Public Library

Architect: Richärd + Bauer Architecture **Location:** Scottsdale, Arizona, USA **Completion:** 2007 **GFA:** 1,860 m² **Photography:** Bill Timmerman / Timmerman Photography & Mark Boisclair / Mark Boisclair Photography

建筑设计：理查德+鲍尔建筑事务所 项目地点：美国 亚利桑纳州 斯科茨代尔市 竣工时间：2007年 建筑面积：1860平方米 图片摄影：比尔·蒂默曼（蒂默曼摄影公司）、马克·博克莱（马克·博克莱摄影公司）



North elevation
北侧立面图



- North elevation
北侧立面图
1. Staff open office

2. Office

3. Gallery

4. Restroom

5. Meeting room

6. Entrance

7. Main reading room

8. Court

1. 员工开放式办公室

2. 办公室

3. 走廊

4. 洗手间

5. 会议室

7. 主阅览室

8. 庭院

1. View from the central court

2. Central court at dusk

3. Panorama by nightfall
1. 中央庭院

2. 中央庭院暮色时分

3. 暮色中全景

The Arabian Public Library is a freestanding replacement for the small, shared-use facility at the Desert Arroyo Middle School. The interior of the cavernous reading room is clad in an acoustically absorbent perforated wood treatment that provides noise mitigation, allowing for spaces that enable patrons to enjoy reading, studying, and small group activities without excessive noise spill over from adjacent zones. The accessible floor provides recessed mechanical, electrical, and data distribution for long-term flexibility and ease of maintenance.

The building is a remembrance of the desert slot canyons of northern Arizona and monument valley, capturing the powerful and unique experience between the compressive stone walls and the ultimate release to the sky above. Ever-patient threads of water, sculpting and polishing the massive walls, cut these natural sandstone canyons over millennia. Harder stone and slow water sharply define vertical slivers while softer stone gives way to wider crevasse.

The library echoes this powerful natural sequence. Organised around a central court, the building is entered through a “slot canyon” of steel and glass. Walls of weathered steel plate reflect the terra cotta walls of stone as they lean overhead. The weathered steel walls of the building support an earthen and stone roof, planted with native vegetation and stone from the site. Two roof gardens contain desert variety trees and groundcovers, recalling the surface level vegetation as one descends into the canyon.

A continuous thread of water echoes the natural erosion of the canyon wall creating the powerful imagery of the building, and eventually pooling in the lower edge of the courtyard. A singular tree is the focus of the space. This centralised court is used as a pre-function and programme spaces for the library and meeting rooms. Two slender “canyon courts” flank the west and south sides of the building, expanding library lounge spaces to the exterior and ultimately opening the building to the sky and desert floor again.

The LEED-certified building incorporates a subfloor mechanical, electrical and data distribution system, providing long-term flexibility in a rapidly changing informational environment. Air stratification techniques minimise the cooling demand on high volume spaces while maximising patron comfort. The building is lined with perforated hardboard and recycled cotton insulation to accommodate acoustical properties while reinforcing the homogenous notion of the canyon walls. A series of architectural ledges give way to internal clerestories, introducing daylight to the centre of the space. The unique programme of the library is based on contemporary bookstore concepts, and includes the popular library as well as café and bookstore elements.

阿拉伯公共图书馆取代了阿罗约沙漠中学里原来的小图书馆。阅览室的室内空间具有纵深感，墙壁上铺了一层经过隔音处理的穿孔木板，能减少噪音，使人享受安静的阅读、学习、小组活动，不会受旁边嘈杂噪音的影响。设备区、配电室、资料室等功能区都隐藏在凹室内，着眼于长期使用的灵活性，便于维护。





2



3



这座建筑模仿北亚利桑那州沙漠里的峡谷造型，在压缩石墙和上方的天空之间突出一种独特的“力量的体验”。静静的流水，历经千年，打磨着巨大的天然砂岩墙壁。坚硬的石材和缓缓的流水形成鲜明对比，凸显出纵向纹理，而稍软些的石头则被磨出宽宽的缺口。

这座图书馆与此处这种充满力量的自然景观相协调。建筑设计围绕中央庭院布局，入口在“峡谷”的一个开口处，选用了钢和玻璃材料。顶部的风化钢板折射出赤陶色的石墙。风化钢板墙支撑着屋顶，屋顶采用土壤和石材建造，上面种植了当地植被、灌木，保留了当地石材的纹理。两个屋顶花园种植了各种沙漠植被和树木，跟下到“峡谷”里所见的景致相呼应。

源源不断的流水模仿的是墙壁上流水造成的自然侵蚀，代表了整座建筑的特色，流水最终流入庭院较低一边。庭院的焦点是一棵孤零零的树。这个位于正中央的庭院对图书馆各功能用房以及会议室起到辅助作用。建筑西侧和南侧各有一个狭长的“峡谷庭院”，将图书馆的休闲空间扩展到室外，最终将这座建筑变成面向蓝天和沙漠开放。

该项目经过LEED绿色建筑认证。设备室、配电室和资料室安排在地下层，在信息环境迅速变化的条件下，保证了图书馆长期使用的灵活性。空气分层技术的使用实现了高层空间的空调需求最小化，同时又能保证舒适性。建筑外围是穿孔硬板和可循环棉质隔离材料，既能起到隔音的效果，又能保证“峡谷”状的外墙外观。天窗代替了一部分侧窗，将阳光引入空间中心。这座图书馆的功能布局基于现代书店的理念，包括畅销书室、咖啡厅以及书店的一些元素。

Awards:

AIA/ALA Library Building Awards, 2009

Metropolis, Third Annual Smart Environments Award Winner, 2008

AIA/IIDA, Best of Competition, 2008

AIA Western Mountain Region, Honour Award, 2008

AIA Arizona, Honour Award, 2008

Valley Forward Environmental Design, Merit Award, 2008

IIDA SW Chapter PRIDE Award, Design Excellence for Single Space, Teen Square, 2008

IIDA SW Chapter PRIDE Award, Design Excellence for Public Facility, 2008

IIDA/Metropolis, Smart Environments Award, 2008

ALA/IIDA, Honour Award: Public Libraries 2,800 m²-smaller, 2008

IIDA SW Chapter PRIDE Award, On the Boards, 2006

ALA/IIDA, Honour Award: On the Boards, 2006

AIA Western Mountain Region, Citation (unbuilt), 2005

所获奖项:

2009年美国建筑师协会、美国图书馆协会图书馆建筑奖

2008年《大都会》杂志第三届年度最佳环境设计大奖

2008年美国建筑师协会、国际室内设计协会竞赛最佳奖

2008年美国建筑师协会西部山区荣誉奖

2008年美国建筑师协会亚利桑那分会荣誉奖

2008年“前进谷”协会环境设计荣誉奖

2008年国际室内设计协会西南分会卓越奖（杰出公共建筑设计）

2008年国际室内设计协会、《大都会》杂志优秀环境设计奖

2008年美国图书馆协会、国际室内设计协会荣誉奖（2800平方米以下小型公共图书馆类）

2006年国际室内设计协会西南分会卓越奖入围

2006年美国图书馆协会、国际室内设计协会荣誉奖入围

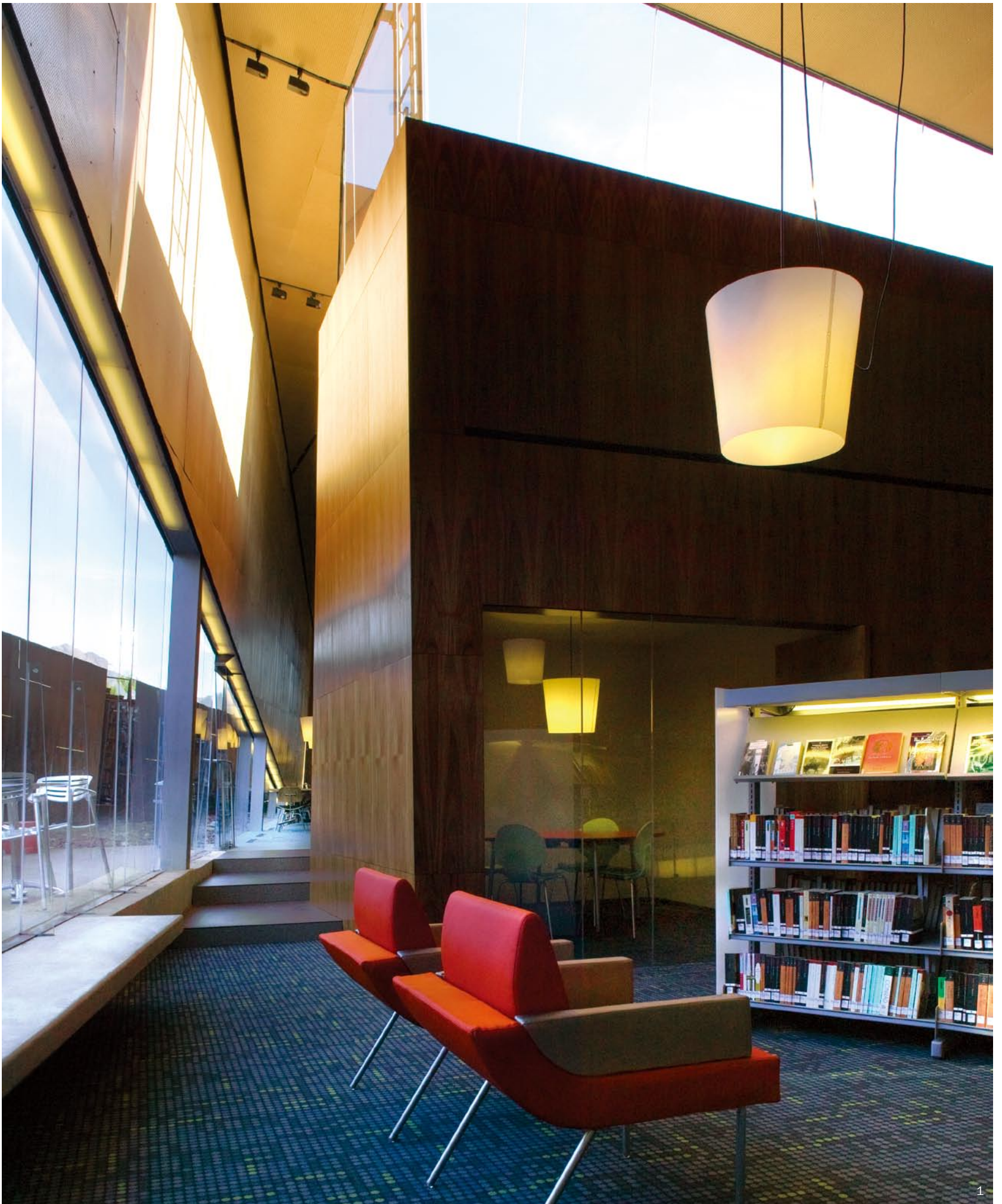
2005年美国建筑师协会西部山区提名奖（未建成类）

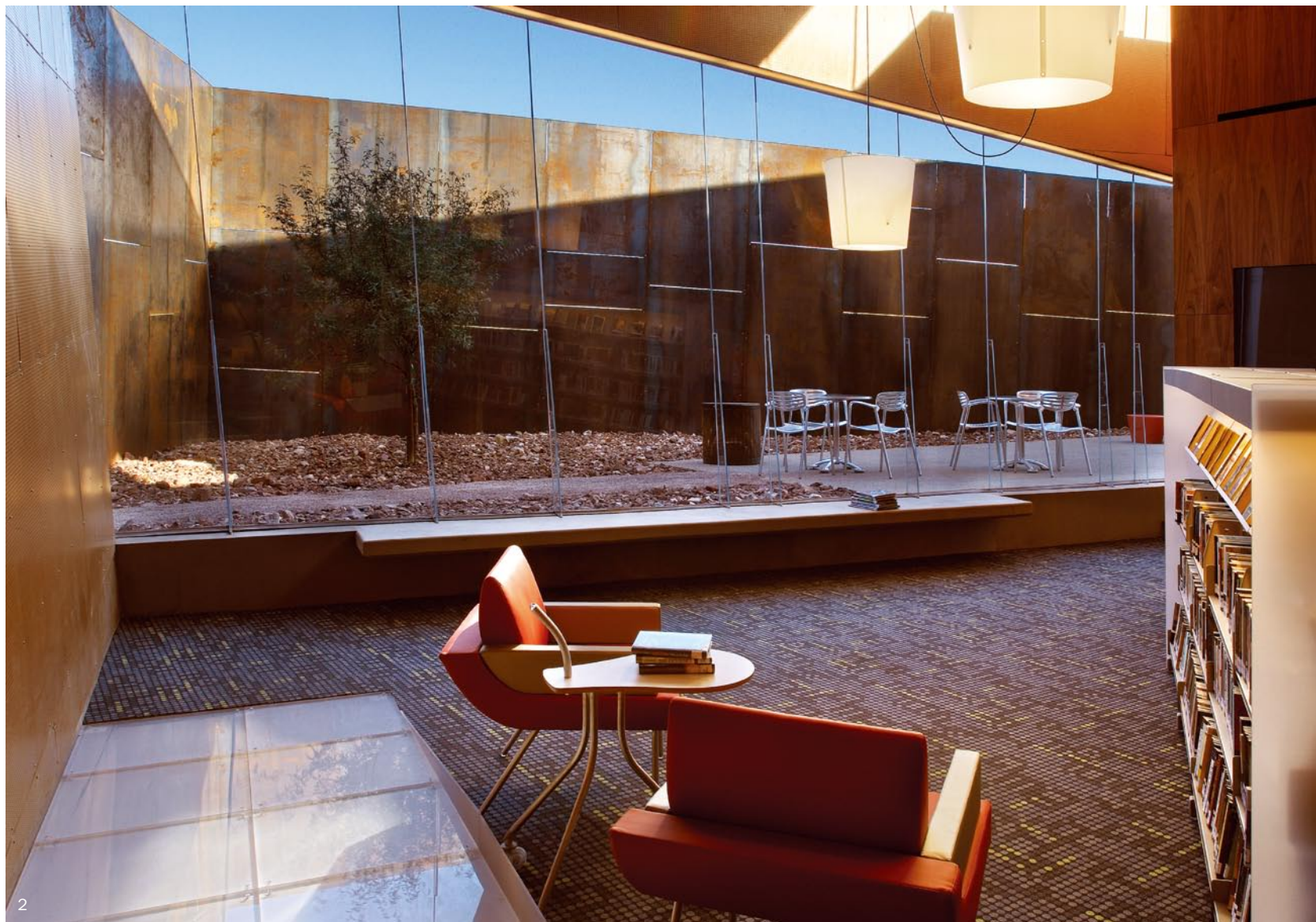


1. Canyon walls
2. Remembrance of the desert slot canyons
3. Façade close-up
4. Exterior / interior relation established by the glass wall

1. 峡谷状的外墙
2. 外立面特写
3. 外立面近景
4. 玻璃墙模糊了室内外的界限







1. Place for casual reading
2. Natural lighting realised by walls
1. 休闲阅读空间
2. 玻璃墙实现了自然采光

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Entrance | 1. 入口 |
| 2. Programme courtyard | 2. 活动广场 |
| 3. Lobby | 3. 大厅 |
| 4. Service desk | 4. 服务台 |
| 5. Bookstore / café | 5. 书店/咖啡厅 |
| 6. Teen area | 6. 青少年区 |
| 7. Computer training | 7. 计算机培训室 |
| 8. Adult collection | 8. 成人阅览室 |
| 9. Children's area | 9. 儿童区 |
| 10. Programme room | 10. 活动室 |
| 11. Staff | 11. 员工室 |
| 12. Restrooms | 12. 洗手间 |
| 13. Meeting rooms | 13. 会议室 |
| 14. Reading court | 14. 庭院 (毗邻阅览室) |
| 15. Café court | 15. 庭院 (毗邻咖啡厅) |



1. Meeting room
2. Reading room

1. 小会议室
2. 阅览室



Architect: Hyunjoon Yoo Architects & DANU **Location:** Hongsung-gun, Korea **Completion:** 2010 **GFA:** 21,900 m² **Photography:** Seunghoon Yum

建筑设计: 柳贤俊建筑事务所、DANU建筑事务所 项目地点: 韩国 洪城 竣工时间: 2010年 建筑面积: 21900平方米
图片摄影: 尹胜勋

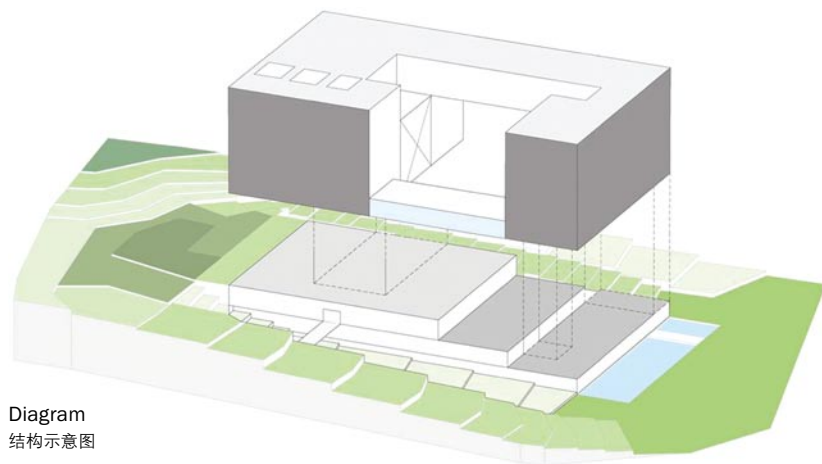


Diagram
结构示意图



Section
剖面图

1. Context 1. 周围环境
2. Frontage 2. 图书馆正面
3. Panorama 3. 全景



Site

The site is located at the hill between traffic intersection on the south side and pine tree forest on the north side. The slope of the site is facing the south with a nice mountain view at a distance. On the west side across the road, there are classroom buildings, and on the north side across the pine forest, there are a couple of buildings including dormitory and classroom buildings. The challenge of the site is how to make the pleasant environment condition for the library by using the slope of the site.

Programme

There are mainly two programmes for the given building complex. One is a conventional library and the other is an office space including a lecture hall, an exhibition hall, a president room and a chairman of board room.

Designing the library at the slope

University is a place for study and self research. Therefore, the architects thought the heart of the university must be a library. In this regards, they started the building design from the library which is the most important programme of the given programmes. The site is facing the south and has a mountain view at a distance. They defined that ideal life style at the library is reading books by the window with a natural view and getting fresh air and sunshine at the terrace right in front of the reading room from time to time. Therefore, the architects created a stepped terrace mass and located the reading zone along the window with a mountain view, and located the book stock which requires the shadow zone for protecting the books at the rear side far away from the window.

Design the office mass

The programmatic challenge of this project was how to combine office and library together with a harmony. The architects started the design with the library because they definitely wanted to have a library with a terrace garden. That was the first step of design. The second step was to locate the huge mass of the office building with a lecture hall. The designers still have a big chunk of book stocks left. Because of the tight size of the given site, all of these programmes have to be located above the library. The office and book stock above literary blocked the natural light and wind reaching the library. In order to solve this problem, they split the mass and created a void space to let the light and wind penetrate the mass.

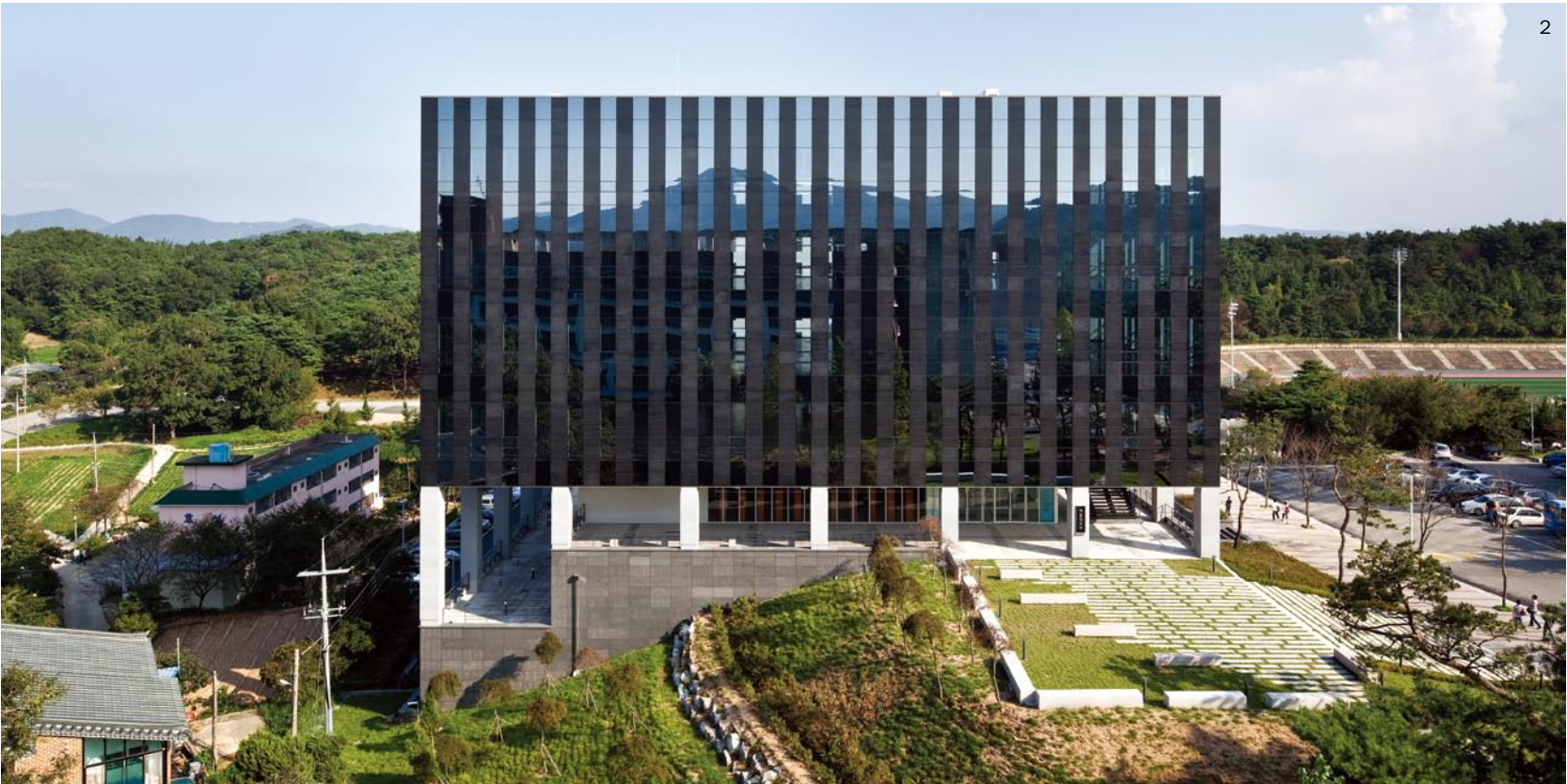
场地

该项目场地位于南侧的十字路口和北侧的松树林之间的小山坡上。坡地面向南，远处是美丽的山景。往西穿过公路是几栋教学楼，往北穿过松林是宿舍楼和教学楼。该场地面临的挑战是如何利用坡地的地形让周围景色优美的环境为图书馆所用。

项目功能

本项目主要包括两大功能。一是传统图书馆，二是办公空间，包括讲堂、展览厅、校长办公室、董事长办公室。

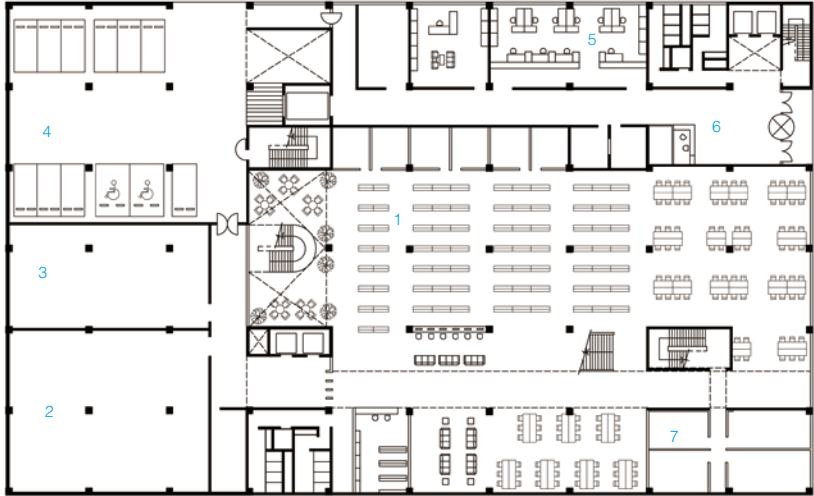






在山坡上设计图书馆
大学是学习、搞研究的地方。因此，该项目的设计师认为大学的核心应该是图书馆。由此，设计师从设计图书馆部分开始这个项目，因为图书馆是整个项目最重要的功能。该场地向南，远处是山景。设计师认为图书馆理想的生活方式就是坐在窗边读书，窗外有自然美景，还可以不时到阅览室外面的露台上享受新鲜空气和阳光。因此，设计师特别设计了阶梯露台，并将阅览区安排在窗边，窗外的山景近在咫尺；而把需要阴凉环境（保护藏书）的书架设置在离窗很远的另一边。

设计办公部分
这个项目面临的功能上的挑战是如何将办公和图书馆和谐地结合在一起。设计师从图书馆部分开始设计，因为他们非常希望这座图书馆能有一个“阶梯花园”。这是设计的第一步。第二步就是设计体量巨大的办公部分（包含一个讲堂）。此时设计师还有大量的图书没有地方安置。由于场地面积十分有限，所有办公功能用房必须设置在图书馆之上。上面的办公部分和藏书区阻挡了自然光线和风。为了解决这个问题，设计师将整个楼体“裂开”，留出一个中空地带，让阳光和风都能进来。



Ground floor plan
一层平面图

- 1. Distant view
- 2. Façade
- 3. Slope at dusk
- 1. 远景
- 2. 外立面
- 3. 暮色中的坡道

- 1. General resource room
- 2. Machine room
- 3. Electrical room
- 4. Indoor parking
- 5. Office
- 6. Lobby
- 7. Studio
- 1. 综合资料室
- 2. 设备室
- 3. 配电室
- 4. 室内停车场
- 5. 办公室
- 6. 大厅
- 7. 工作室





1. Upward view from the courtyard

2. Courtyard

3. Terrace

1. 从庭院仰视

2. 庭院

3. 平台

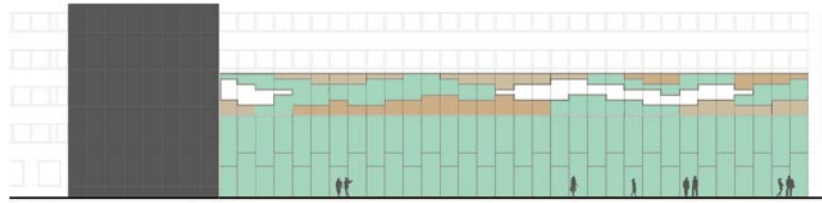


格罗宁根大学EBR图书馆

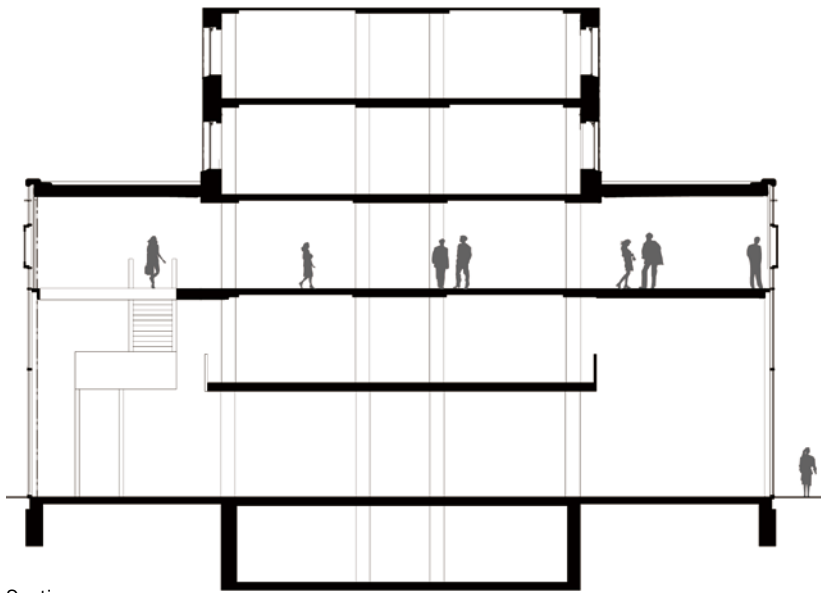
EBR Library, University of Groningen

Architect: pvanb architecten **Location:** Groningen, The Netherlands **Completion:** 2008 **GFA:** 1,400 m²
Photography: Harold Koopmans

建筑设计: PVANB建筑事务所 项目地点: 荷兰 格罗宁根 竣工时间: 2008年 建筑面积: 1400平方米 图片摄影: 哈罗德·科普曼斯



Elevation
立面图



Section
剖面图

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Aerial view | 1. 俯瞰 |
| 2. Curtain wall detail | 2. 玻璃幕墙特写 |
| 3. Close-up of façade | 3. 外立面近景 |
| 4. View from the park | 4. 从公园望向图书馆 |



1



2

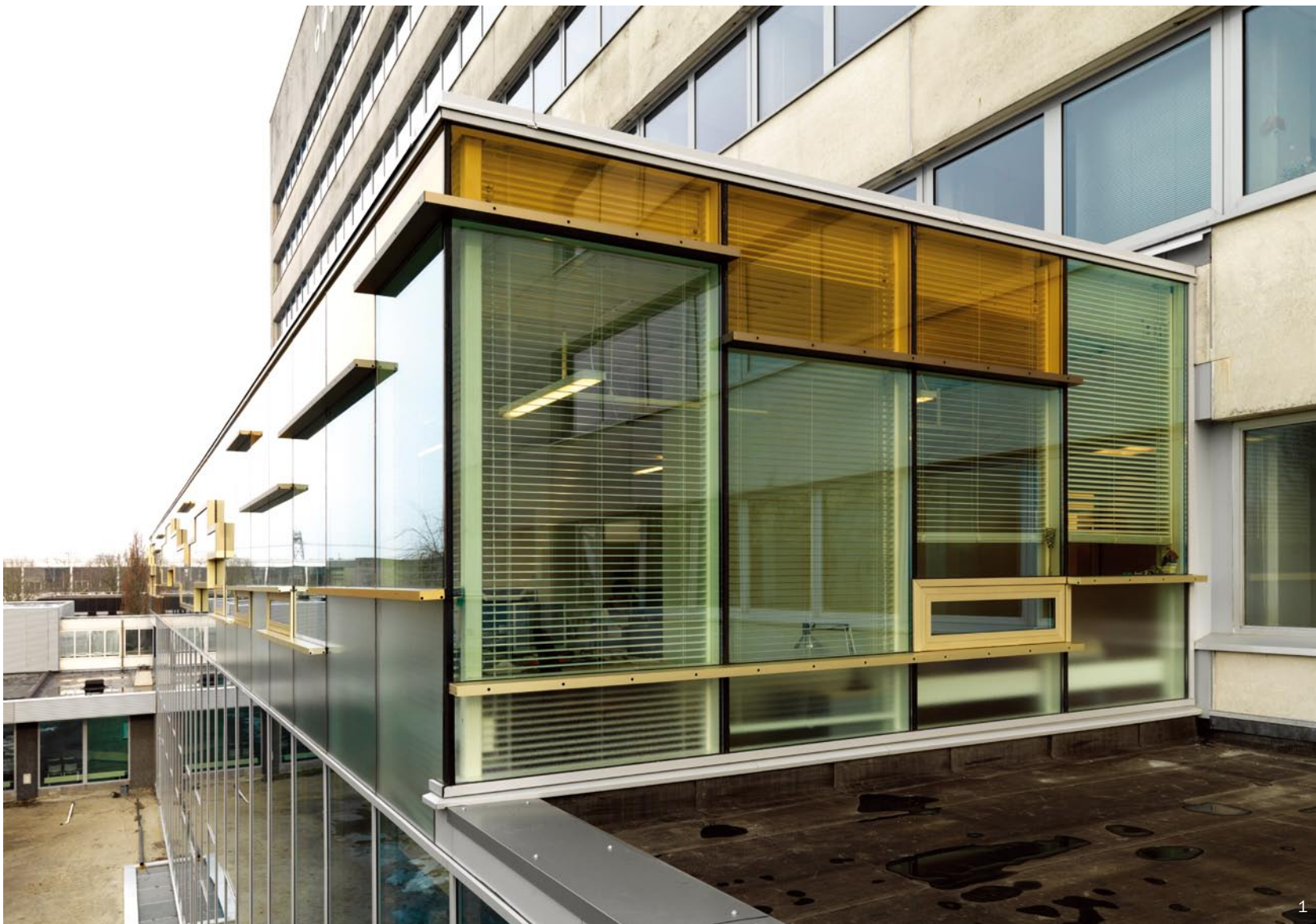
The PVANB extension to the EBR Library subtly illuminates the programme as a present-day glass cornice, and forcefully complements the context of existing and new construction. In splendid fashion, the library reflects its relationship with the surroundings as well as presenting an evident coherence between interior and exterior.

Close co-operation between the client, architect and façade constructor has resulted in an exceptionally unconventional glass façade. The extension forms the second storey of a radical renovation of the WSN Building in which, in the first phase, the three lowest storeys on the north side are renovated and extended. The ground floor and the first floor are transparent, and provide space for a new – although previously designed – (study) plaza, while the second storey, with modern leaded glass, accommodates the library. Although the new volume manifests itself as a single unit, the extension to the library is situated between the plaza and the WSN Building, a fact that literally created a split assignment. The library had to form an independent, present-day extension to the existing building but also dovetail with the plaza. In addition, the library assignment required clear spatial organisation and a tranquil working ambience.

The design concept for the glass façade emphasises the connecting and separating function of the library, situated between the plaza and the office block. The modern leaded glass structure manifests itself as a present-day cornice of the entire new extension, and is simultaneously a connecting element between the existing and the new construction. The design is characterised by a refined and convincing elaboration of the extension's dual role. The subtle application of various sorts of glass complements the glass volume of the plaza, which is geared to encounters. However, the library extension also has its own character and distinguishes itself securely from the plaza and the WSN Building.

A nuanced geometrical pattern of transparent, sun-resistant, figured and coloured glass is attached to the façade like a cloud, so that the reflection of typical Dutch skies is abstracted in the direction of the business-like and robust appearance of the WSN Building. The cloud is fixed in place by prominent aluminium frames in various colours, and ensures a tranquil environment within the library. The pattern of the abstracted cloud has been playfully continued in the interior, which is attuned to the structure of the existing building. Due to the limited storey height, the construction and installations have been kept in view and, just like the other layout elements, have been implemented in shining white. The light design of the interior creates a serene atmosphere but places the accent, above all, on the attractive play of light of the façade. In this way, the library reflects its relationship with the surroundings in splendid fashion, while also manifesting a lucid coherence between the interior and the exterior.

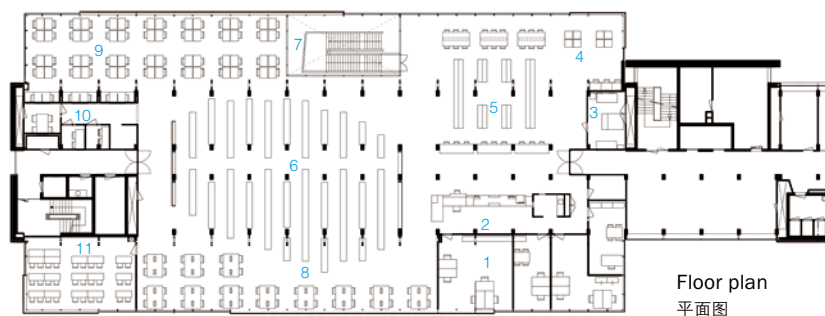




PVANB建筑事务所设计了EBR图书馆的扩建部分，极具现代感的玻璃幕墙引人注目，并将这座图书馆的新旧部分进行了有力的互补。EBR图书馆的外形极其时尚，跟周围环境融为一体，室内外体现出超凡的一致性。在这个项目中，客户、建筑师、外墙施工方三者紧密合作，才有了我们看到的极不寻常的玻璃幕墙。此次工程跟WSN大楼进行的一次大规模翻修有些相像，后者的一期工程是北侧最下面的三层翻修、扩建。一楼和二楼无比通透，有一个新的（尽管是以前设计的）“学习广场”；三楼是主要的阅览室，采用大格子玻璃。尽管新的空间是一个独立的单元，但是图书馆的扩建部分还是在“学习广场”和WSN大楼之间，这就必定带来整个建筑的分裂。图书馆的扩建部分必须要在原有部分的基础上形成一个独立、现代的形象，同时又与“学习广场”相吻合。此外，图书馆的设计要求有清晰的空间布局、安静的工作氛围。

这座图书馆坐落在广场和办公楼之间，玻璃外立面的设计理念突出了其“连接”与“分离”功能。现代的大格子玻璃结构使整个扩建部分分外显眼，同时也是原有建筑和扩建部分之间的一个连接元素。该设计的一个突出特色就是巧妙地将扩建部分的“双重角色”阐释出来。在“学习广场”的玻璃体结构中，设计师采用了各种类型的玻璃，通透的环境有利于沟通交流。不过，图书馆的扩建部分也有自身的特色，跟广场和WSN大楼区分开来。

外立面上，设计师采用了透明、防晒的华丽彩色玻璃，上面有细微差别的几何图案，像云彩一样。荷兰美丽的蓝天白云映在玻璃上，跟富有商务气息、外观充满活力的WSN大楼相衬。外立面上的“玻璃云层”采用各种颜色的铝制框架固定，保证了图书馆内部安静的学习环境。抽象的云彩图案在室内也延续使用，印在原有的建筑结构上。由于举架高度有限，所以此次翻修特意采用了耀眼的白色。室内灯光设计打造出宁谧的氛围，重点突出外立面上的光影效果。这样一来，这座图书馆既以时尚的外观融入周围环境之中，又使室内外的设计达到了和谐一致。



1. Staff offices
2. Library desk
3. Book copiers
4. (Newspaper) reading table
5. Shelves for magazines
6. Library bookshelves
7. Staircase to plaza
8. Workstations with PC
9. Workstations without PC
10. Concentration workplaces
11. Education area

1. 员工办公室
2. 图书阅览桌
3. 图书付印室
4. (报纸) 阅览桌
5. 杂志架
6. 书架
7. 通向广场的楼梯
8. 带电脑的学习桌
9. 不带电脑的学习桌
10. 专注学习区
11. 教育空间



2

1. Claddings
 2. New library above the plaza
 3. Studying in the clouds
1. 建筑表面特写
 2. 新图书馆位于广场上
 3. 云彩一般的彩色玻璃



3





3

1. Reception
2. Study room
3. Stacks

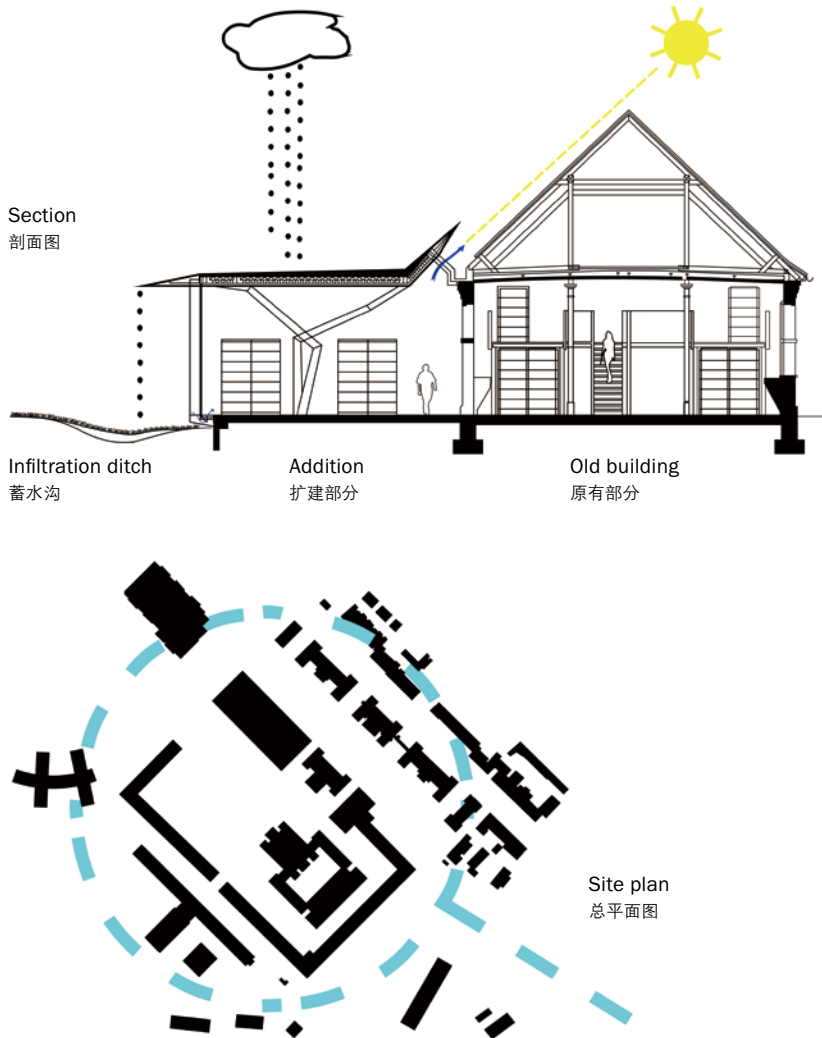
1. 接待台
2. 自习室
3. 藏书室

明斯特李奥纳多校区建筑、艺术与设计图书馆

Library for Architecture, Art and Design, Leonardo Campus, Muenster

Architect: Planungsgemeinschaft zauberscho(e)n, Bühler and Bühler & Architekten BDA **Location:** Muenster, Germany **Completion:** 2010 **GFA:** 400 m² **Photography:** Roland Borgmann

建筑设计: zauberscho(e)n设计公司、布勒+布勒建筑事务所、BDA建筑事务所 项目地点: 德国 明斯特 竣工时间: 2010年 建筑面积: 400平方米 图片摄影: 罗兰·伯格曼



- | | |
|--------------------|----------|
| 1. Context | 1. 周围环境 |
| 2. Façade by day | 2. 日间外立面 |
| 3. Façade by night | 3. 夜间外立面 |
| 4. Night view | 4. 夜景 |



The Leonardo Campus in the north of Muenster consists of the Academy of Art, the Muenster School of Architecture and the School of Design, a creative campus on the site of a former trooper barrack. The book inventories of all three institutions are merged in a library and stand behind the walls of a part of the former horse stables. The shelves required more space, but where?

In the past horses stood in front of the stables, and now the books are going to stand there. They are framed by a glass façade, whose large-sized glass panels are reinforced by glass fins. This façade out of especially clear glass shapes the building through its great transparency. The books thus become during daytime and especially at night from the outside an important focus of the university campus and form a memorable sign of education.

The space is divided into three parts and offers different working atmospheres to the students. Up front the façade develops into three study carrels for an undisturbed learning, and in the rear stands a large table for groups, separable as required through an acoustic curtain. As a transformable element it can form an individual thinking-zone or open up a larger area. The outside is printed with a digitally generated motive on the basis of the "School of Athens" by Raphael. Through its indifference the curtain generates a constant changing relation to space.

Gottfried Semper's postulates for polychrome and his conclusion that colour has a less bawling effect than glaring plain white, which, in the building, becomes clear in the interaction of intense green ceiling and black floor with the chromaticity of the trees outside and the brick colour of the surrounding buildings. Looking through the façade, the surrounding appears in high gloss, much more colourful as this can be experienced outside the building.

In the rear of the building the wing-like roof rests on three columns. Their form is orientated on a moment of movement of the leg of a horse who has been moving there in former times. They are digitally generated and a product of a computer supported, modern steel technology.

In Muenster it proverbial rains a lot. Along an open cullis on the entire length of the building the rainfall is being staged and becomes a special experience as it drops down like a curtain in form of a second layer in front of the glass façade. The rainwater is collected in an infiltration ditch in front of the building and returned ecologically to the terrain.

Between new and old roof a light gap illuminates the historic stable wall. Stairs and openings in the wall prevent standstill and contribute to an interconnection of historic building and new extension.

李奥纳多校区位于明斯特北部，由三部分组成：艺术学院、明斯特建筑学院和设计学院。该校区的位置从前是个骑兵兵营。这三个学院的藏书集中在一座图书馆里，图书馆的位置在从前的马厩后面。藏书需要更多空间，如何解决？

从前是马站在马厩前，现在换成了书。设计师采用玻璃幕墙，大面积的玻璃板采用玻璃肋板来加固。玻璃









外墙显得格外通透，给这座建筑定下了基调。因此，里面的书籍不论白天黑夜（尤其夜间）都成为校园中的一处焦点，变成了一个教育的标志。

图书馆的室内空间分为三个部分，对于学生来说各有不同的氛围。前方是三个独立自习室，用于专注的学习之所，而后方则摆了一张大桌子，用于分组学习，如果需要的话这个空间也可以用隔音帘幕分隔开。所以说这个空间是一个变化的元素，既能变成独立学习、思考的小空间，也能变成一个宽敞的大空间。帘幕外面印上了数码生成文字，效仿拉斐尔的“雅典学派”，赋予了这个空间不断变幻的感觉。

戈特弗里德·桑珀斯曾做过关于彩饰的假设，他的结论是：色彩的夺目效果不如耀眼的纯白色。在这座建筑里面，设计师就采用了纯白，在绿色天花、黑色地面、室外绿树、周围建筑的红砖墙的映衬下显得更加透彻。从玻璃幕墙向外看，周围显得五彩缤纷，这在室外也能感觉出来。

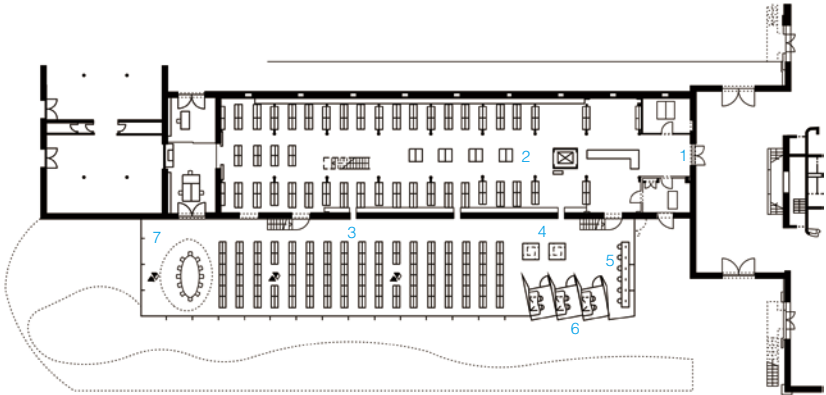
这座建筑的后部，飞檐屋顶由三根柱子支撑。柱子的造型模仿奔腾的马腿（从前这里确实有骏马奔腾）。这种造型是数码生成的，是计算机辅助的现代钢铁技术的产物。

众所周知，明斯特经常下雨。这座建筑设计了露天墙槽，用于收集雨水，这也成为独特的一景：水滴从正面的玻璃幕墙上滴下，形成一道水幕。雨水收集在建筑前方的一条沟里，回归大地，非常环保。

在新旧屋顶之间形成了一道开口，阳光从这里照射在下面的历史悠久的马厩墙上。楼梯和墙上的开窗打破了外观的一成不变，将历史建筑与新的扩建部分连在一起。

Awards:
European Steel Design Award for Students, 2009

所获奖项：
2009年欧洲钢建筑学生设计大奖

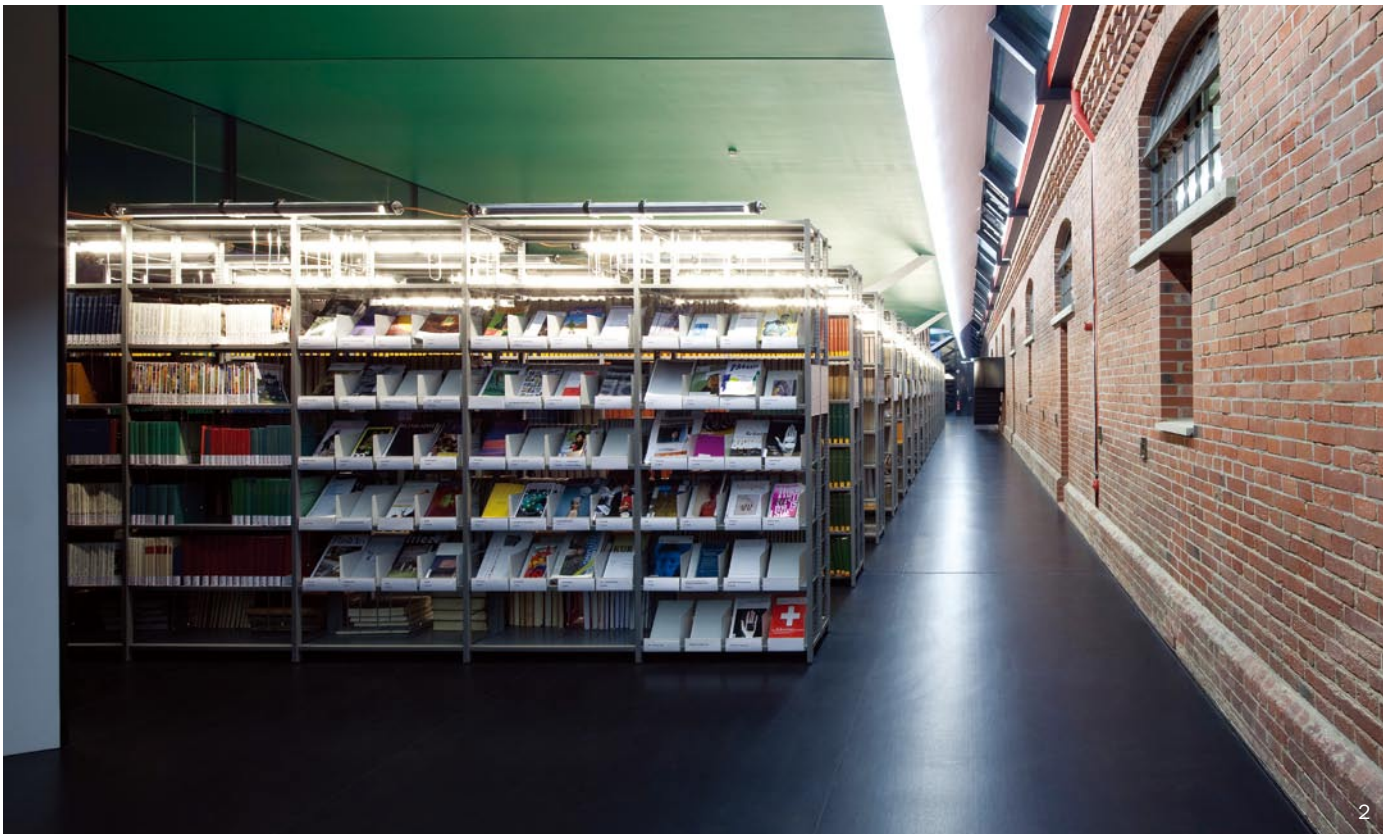


- Floor plan
平面图
1. Entrance
 2. Existing building
 3. Open stacks
 4. Magazines
 5. Single working zone
 6. Study carrels
 7. Conference zone
1. 入口
2. 原有建筑
3. 开放式藏书区
4. 杂志区
5. 单人工作区
6. 独立自习间
7. 会议区

1. Interior installation
1. 室内装置设计
2. Single working zone
2. 独立自习间



1

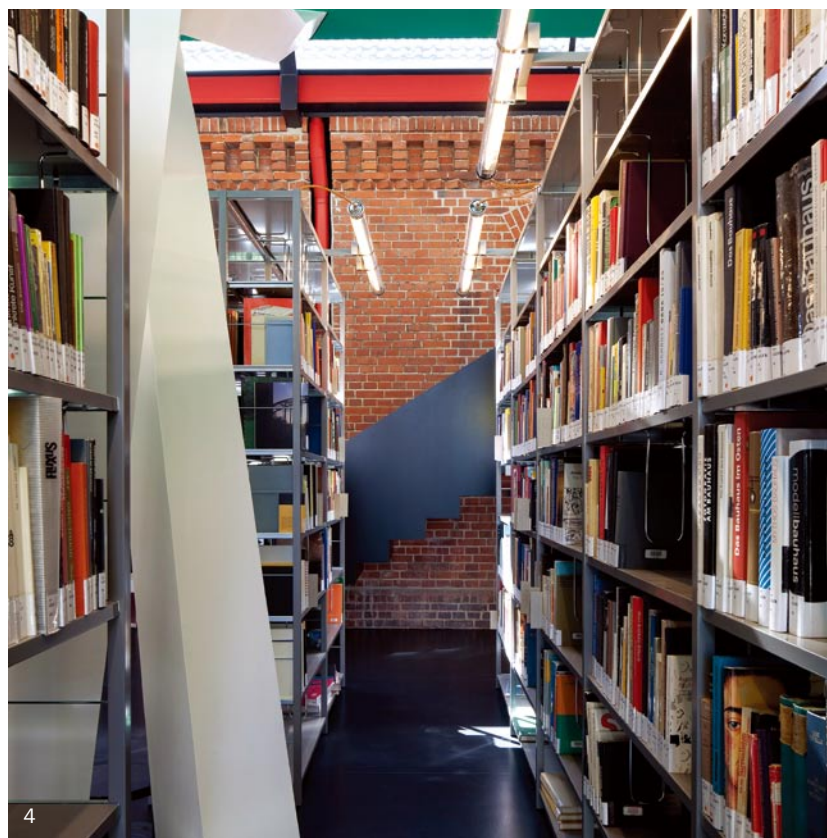


2



1. Magazine area
2—4. Open stacks

1. 期刊杂志区
2—4. 藏书区







2

1. Conference zone enclosed by the curtain
 2. Conference zone with the curtain withdrawn
 3. View towards the stacks from the conference zone
1. 帘幕围合的会议区
 2. 帘幕拉起
 3. 从会议区遥看藏书区



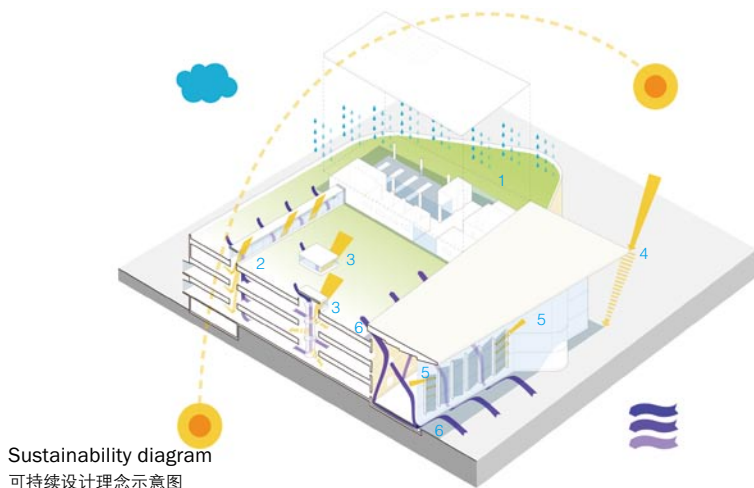
3

摩根州立大学厄尔·理查森图书馆

Morgan State University, Earl S. Richardson Library

Architect: Sasaki Associates **Location:** Baltimore, Maryland, USA **Completion:** 2008 **GFA:** 20,625 m²
Photography: Robert Benson Photography

建筑设计: 佐佐木建筑事务所 项目地点: 美国 马里兰州 巴尔的摩 竣工时间: 2008年 建筑面积: 20625平方米 图片摄影: 罗伯特·本森摄影公司



Sustainability diagram
 可持续设计理念示意图



1. ROOF GARDEN

Stormwater filter for water management and reuse

2. OFFICES LIGHTWELL

Indirect lighting and natural ventilation

3. LIBRARY LIGHTWELL

Indirect lighting and natural ventilation

4. OVERHANGING ROOF

Daylighting control for east reading room

5. VERTICAL FINS

Block early morning and late afternoon sun. Diffuse and refract light into the building

6. AIR INTAKE TRENCH CLERESTORY WINDOWS

Natural ventilation

1. 屋顶花园

雨水过滤，帮助水资源管理与再利用

2. 办公空间采光井

间接采光与自然通风

3. 阅览室采光井

间接采光与自然通风

4. 悬挑屋顶

对东侧阅览室进行采光控制

5. 垂直玻璃幕墙

阻挡早上和傍晚的光照。将阳光漫射、折射进入室内

6. 引入新鲜空气的通风窗

自然通风

1. West façade details

1. 西立面近景

2. Green roof and terrace

2. 绿色屋顶、平台

3. Day-lit loggia

3. 自然采光的凉廊



The Earl S. Richardson Library at Morgan State University balances a sense of importance and renewed pride with an equal sense of transparency and welcome – “Impressive, not oppressive” was the university president’s charge to the design team. The new library also represents an investment in the future of a prominent traditionally African-American institution, the result of a decade-long effort by the US Department of Education and state lawmakers to correct years of underfunding for capital improvements at the university compared to other universities in the state.

The library’s glass curtain wall serves to strengthen and animate the adjacent pedestrian mall and lends a sense of openness and animation. The building is multidirectional, with no “back” to it. To the north, it visually connects to the academic campus, with a visual link to Holmes Hall, the university’s most iconic building. Along the south the building establishes an edge to a lawn that visually links the University Commons to Hillen Road, while the west elevation of the library forms a link between the campus and the adjacent residential community.

There are both open areas that allow talking and group study and honours study areas that enforce quiet. Flexibility of interior spaces was key. A system of 3.66-metre and 8.22-metre modules is the basis for the entire library plan. Stack areas can easily be converted into classrooms, seminar rooms, open group study, etc. With both of these dimensions divisible by three and library shelving in 0.9-metre modules, an infinite and quickly adaptable combination of spaces can be configured. Book stacks can be increased or reduced as storage requirements and collection size dictate; removable partitions and easily portable furniture and fixtures mean that administrative and reading areas can also be tailored to specific needs.

The library’s signature interior space is a broad interior loggia set behind the glass façade. Student reading areas are placed against the glass and connected to the rest of the building through a series of bridges that penetrate a panelled wood wall punctuated with windows and display cases in an orthogonal but playful geometric pattern. The glass display cases, visible inside and out, will accommodate the institution’s collection of African and African-American art, and jut out into the space to lend further visual interest.

Inherent in the design are sustainability features that save energy and increase occupant comfort. Roof overhang, glass fins, room occupancy sensors and solar-tracking automated window shades maximise natural light and minimise heat loss in winter and heat gain in summer. A glass lightwell with an elegant-looking silk light tube brings natural light deep into the interior. A green roof reduces heat island effect and is positioned to be visible from the new university board room at the top of the building.

The new library’s efficient but elegant design heralds a new era of openness, transparency and growth for one of America’s oldest historically African-American institutions of higher learning.







摩根州立大学的厄尔·理查森图书馆在庄重、高傲与通透、亲和之间建立了一种平衡——该大学校长对设计团队提出的要求就是“大气而不沉闷”。摩根州立大学是一所传统的非裔美国人的学校，美国教育部几十年来一直在致力于改善其教学环境，马里兰州此次也一改过去几年里资金不足的状况，大力投资兴建这座全新的图书馆。相比该州其他大学来说，这座图书馆的兴建代表了对这所学校未来的投资。

这座图书馆的玻璃幕墙映衬出旁边的购物中心，使整体环境显得更通透而有活力。这座建筑采用多方位的朝向，没有后面。北侧在视觉上跟校园环境紧密相连，尤其是跟霍姆斯大楼——该校最具特色的建筑物——具有视觉一致性。南侧紧邻一片草地，正是这片草地将校园公共用地与希伦路联系起来。图书馆的西侧外立面则成为校园与毗邻的住宅区之间的一个连接元素。

图书馆内既有开放式空间，学生能够彼此交谈、分组学习，又有适合安静自习的空间。室内空间的灵活性是设计的关键。整个图书馆的平面由一系列3.66米x8.22米的小单元组成。藏书区可以变成教室、研讨室、开放式分组学习室等等。两个边长都能被3整除，而书架长度为0.9米，这样一来空间能够无限变化、组合，不费吹灰之力。藏书的多少会根据具体情况而变换，书架的多少可以轻易随之而变。可移动的屏风 and 便于搬动的家具陈设意味着管理区和阅读区也可以视具体需要而变换。

这座图书馆的室内空间在玻璃外立面的映衬之下，像是花园里的一条宽宽的凉廊。学生阅读区紧邻玻璃幕墙，并通过一系列的连桥跟其他部分连接起来，这些连桥穿透一面木板覆层的墙壁，上面分布了一些窗子和展示橱，其直角的几何造型规矩而不失趣味性。玻璃展示橱从里面和外面都能看到，用于摆放该校收藏的关于非洲和非裔美国人的艺术品，其视觉效果一直波及远处的空间。

该图书馆的设计包含了许多可持续性特色，节约能源，并增加了使用舒适度。悬挑的屋顶、玻璃幕墙、空间使用感知器以及能够追踪光线、自动调节的百叶窗，实现了自然采光，冬天降低热能流失，夏天降低热量吸收。简洁大气的玻璃采光井将光束直接引入室内最深处。绿色屋顶减少了热岛效应，从顶层的新会议室中就能看到盎然的绿意。

这座新图书馆的设计可以说既高效又雅致，预示了这座全美最古老的非裔美籍高等学府之一的开放、通透、成长的新时代。

Awards:

IIDA New England Chapter Design Awards, Best Education Design, 2009

McGraw Hill Publications, “Best of the Best for Higher Education”, 2008

AIA Maryland Chapter, Institutional Category, Merit Award, 2008

AIA Baltimore Chapter, Honourable Mention, 2008

AIA Potomac Valley Chapter, Honour Award, 2008

Mid-Atlantic Construction Magazine, Institutional Project of the Year, 2008

所获奖项:

2009年国际室内设计协会新英格兰分会设计大奖（最佳教育设计）

2008年麦格劳-希尔出版物评选的最佳高等教育建筑

2008年美国建筑师协会马里兰分会教育类荣誉奖

2008年美国建筑师协会巴尔的摩分会荣誉提名奖

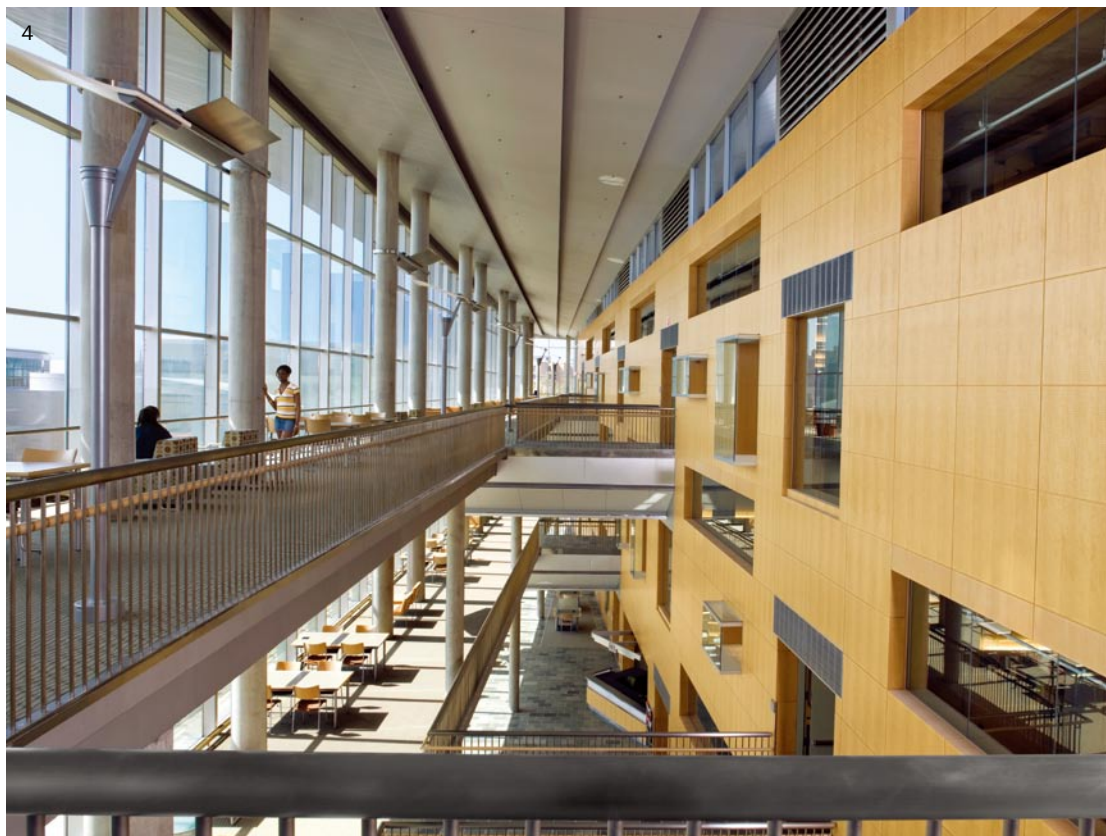
2008年美国建筑师协会波托马克谷分会荣誉奖

2008年《中大西洋建筑》杂志评选的年度最佳教育类建筑



1. East elevation by night
2. Visual connections made with campus landmarks
3. Glass and stone detail
4. View of interior loggia from the top level

1. 东立面夜景
2. 图书馆与校园的标志性建筑建立了视觉联系
3. 玻璃与石材特写
4. 顶层俯瞰凉廊

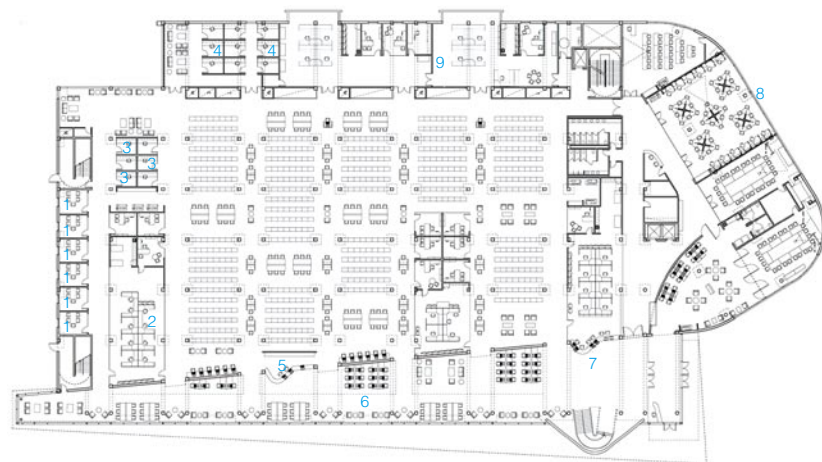






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Ground floor plan
一层平面图



1 View of interior loggia
2. Reading room with natural daylight

1. 凉廊内景
2. 阅览室里洒满阳光

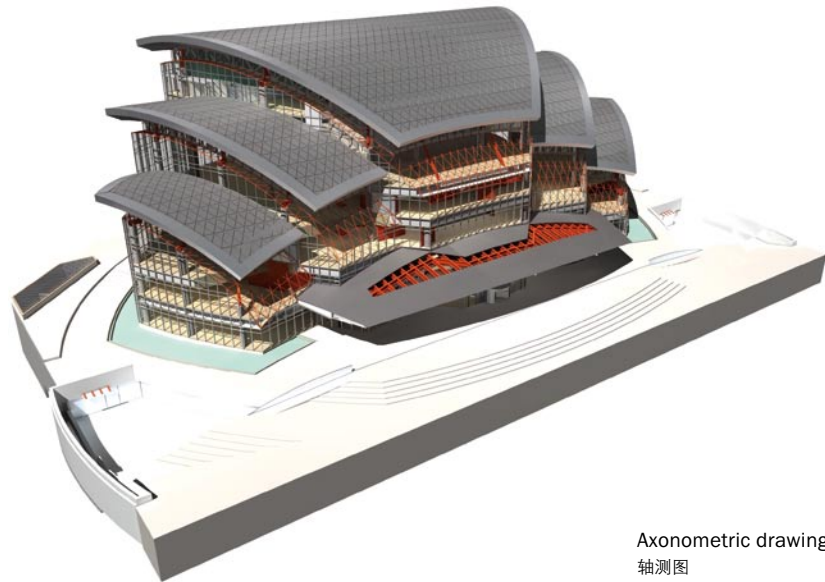
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|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Group study room | 1. 分组学习室 |
| 2. Government docs | 2. 政府文件室 |
| 3. Study carrels | 3. 独立自习室 |
| 4. Faculty / graduate study carrels | 4. 教职工/研究生自习室 |
| 5. Reference desk | 5. 咨询台 |
| 6. East reading room / atrium | 6. 东侧阅览室/中庭 |
| 7. Circulation desk | 7. 交通空间咨询台 |
| 8. Information technology | 8. 信息科技室 |
| 9. Staff | 9. 员工室 |

成均馆大学三星图书馆

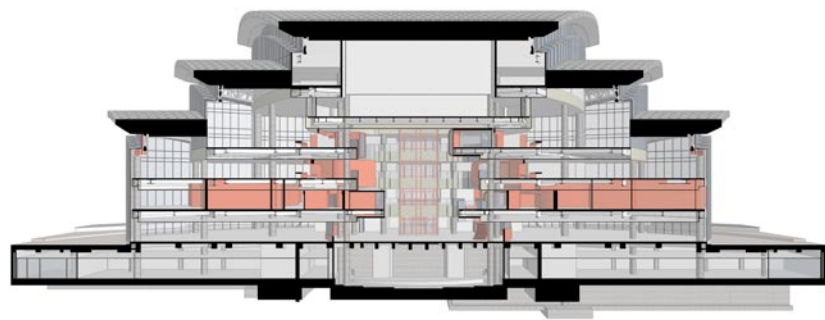
Samsung Library in Sungkyunkwan University

Architect: Samoo Architects & Engineers **Location:** Seoul, Korea **Completion:** 2009 **GFA:** 24,000 m²
Photography: Yum Seung Hoon

建筑设计：萨摩建筑事务所 项目地点：韩国 首尔 竣工时间：2009年 建筑面积：24000平方米 图片摄影：尹胜勋



Axonometric drawing
轴测图



Section A-A
剖面图A-A

- | | |
|----------------------|---------|
| 1. Rear entrance | 1. 后门 |
| 2. Roof detail | 2. 屋顶特写 |
| 3. Panorama by day | 3. 日间全景 |
| 4. Panorama by night | 4. 夜间全景 |



1

A resource centre where people can retrieve information systematically is an essential goal that the designers bear in mind for this information centre. The theme “Digital Library” has been the most basic concept to apply in this design. The Sungkyunkwan University Samsung Library has an image of a ginkgo leaf, which is the symbol of Sungkyunkwan University as well as an image of an opened book. The Digital Library which has been embodied with transparent and metallic materials is set to reorganise the context of the campus as a hub of information exchange in the heart of the campus.

The centre is a multi-functional facility providing conventions and resting areas. The inner round-shaped void creates a hall, allowing sunlight to flow inside. Group study rooms are freely dispersed near the hall, creating dynamic rhythms. Also, free community zones are a new type of multi-functional place, which are far different from the quiet and closed typical studying rooms. The Sungkyunkwan University Samsung Library represents a new type of library that is appropriate for the digital era where students can study while socialising with friends, surfing the internet, listening to music, and drinking coffee.

To create a grand interior space, the designers eliminated columns while replacing them with 3D space frames. They used 3D computer analysis to optimise the size of the structural components and through these process came up with the most efficient structural system.

The Steel Curtain Wall that they used on this project is very different from those of the past. To maximise the architectural beauty as well as the hi-tech complex feel of the building, the designers used 3D computer-aided design works to come up with the final result, which was also constructed with the aid of 3D cutting and assembly.

本案是一个信息中心的设计；设计师的首要目标是将其设计为一个能为人们系统地提供信息的资源中心。“数字图书馆”的主题是这个设计方案最基础的概念。成均馆大学三星图书馆的造型呈银杏叶形状，这是成均馆大学的标志图案，也象征了一本打开的书。设计师采用透明和金属材料打造了这座数字图书馆，重新组织了校园环境，使其成为校园中心的一个信息交流站。这座信息中心是一个多功能建筑，提供图书馆的必备设施和休息区。内部圆形的天井打造了一个大厅，让阳光能够照射进来。小组学习室自由地分布在大厅附近，创造出动感十足的韵律感。此外，自由团体区是一种新型的多功能空间，跟传统的安静、封闭的自习室大不相同。成均馆大学三星图书馆代表了一种新型图书馆，适用于数字时代，学生可以一边学习一边与朋友交流、上网、听音乐、喝咖啡。为了打造出众的室内空间，设计师取消了柱子，取而代之的是三维空间框架。通过三维电脑分析，计算出最优化的结构组件的尺寸，通过这些过程，设计出了最高效的建筑结构。设计师在该项目中采用了跟以往不同的钢质幕墙。从建筑美学和高科技双重角度考虑，他们采用三维电脑分析辅助设计，最终完成了现在的设计方案，该方案在施工过程中也采用了三维切割和组装来辅助完成。



2



3



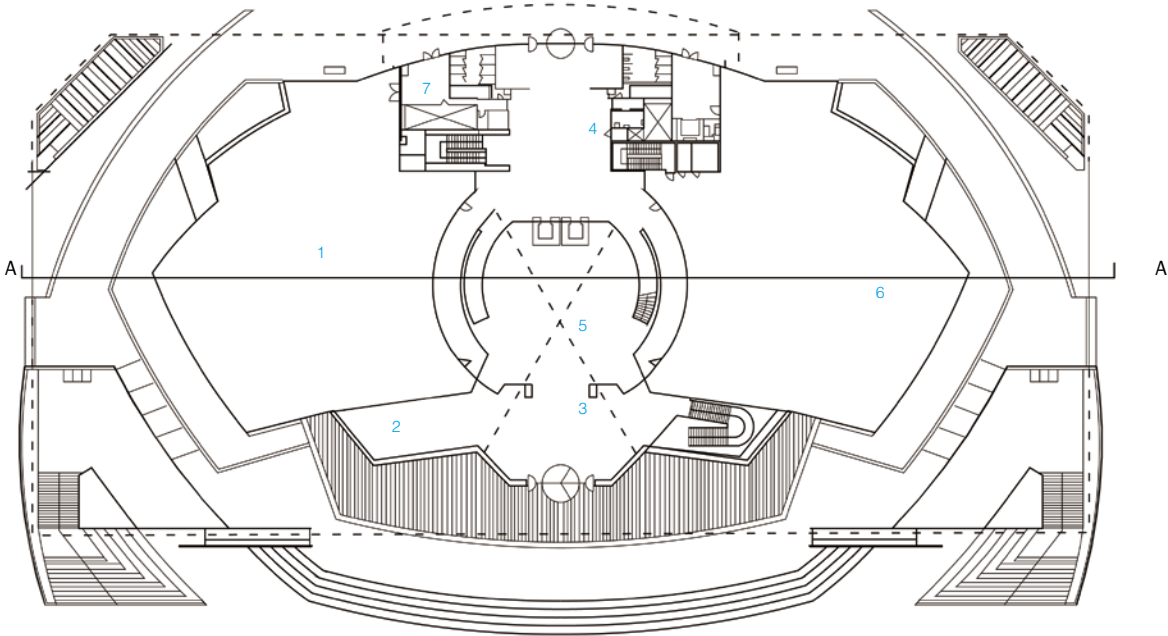
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1. Lobby
2. Meeting room
1. 大厅
2. 会议室

- 1 Search room
- 2 Exhibition hall
- 3 Lobby
- 4 Hall
- 5 Upper open
- 6 Free reading room
- 7 Data keeping room
- 1. 检索室
- 2. 展览大厅
- 3. 前厅
- 4. 大厅
- 5. 与上层连通
- 6. 自由阅览室
- 7. 资料存放室





1. Facilities in the digital library

2. Digital library

3. Book collection

1. 数字化图书馆里设施齐备

2. 数字化图书馆

3. 藏书区



希奥利艾大学图书馆

Siauliai University Library

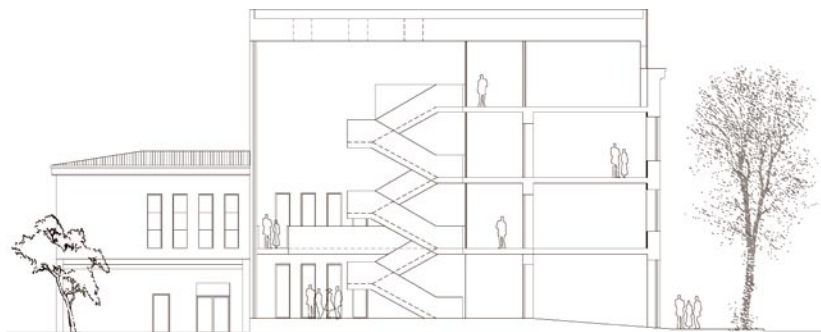
Architect: 4 PLIUS Architects / Donaldas Trainauskas & Darius Baliukevicius **Location:** Siauliai, Utena, Lithuania **Completion:** 2009 **GFA:** 4,500 m² **Photography:** J. Kamenskias

建筑设计: 4+建筑事务所(唐纳德·雷诺斯卡斯、达赖尼斯·巴利凯维西斯) 项目地点: 立陶宛 乌泰纳 希奥利艾
竣工时间: 2009年 建筑面积: 4500平方米 图片摄影: J.卡门斯卡斯



Front elevation

正立面图



Section

剖面图

Purposes of the project

- More holdings in open stacks
- More readers seats and more seats with computer network connections
- Development of the library in the field of information literacy education
- Staff development and user training
- Access for disabled people
- Development of the library in the field of education, consultation and social integration services
- Information services modernisation
- Modern learning space for academic community of North Lithuania region

Special features

Next to the university, in the town centre, close to students' dormitories, the moderate building exterior stands in contrast with the modern and light building interior. The core frame at the centre of the building is the sculpturesque and dynamic staircase, around which rooms of various sizes and rooms meant for different purposes are located. The ceremony hall is adapted and used as the reading room, and valuable architectural elements are preserved. A democratic changeable interior space is created on the monotonous building ground. The library interior is dominated by white and grey colours.

设计目标:

- 开放式书架存放更多图书
- 更多读者座位、更多配备电脑网络连接的座位
- 图书馆在信息读写教育领域的发展
- 员工发展与使用者培训
- 残障人士通道
- 图书馆在教育、咨询、社会服务领域的发展
- 信息服务现代化
- 为北立陶宛地区公众提供现代的学习环境

项目特色:

这座建筑毗邻希奥利艾大学校园, 位于市镇中心, 离学生宿舍很近, 其低调、稳健的外观与现代、明亮的室内形成鲜明对比。整座建筑的中心是中央楼梯, 仿佛雕塑一般, 极具动感, 周围布置了各种大小的功能用房, 能满足不同需求。礼堂经过改造, 现在用作阅览室。许多原有建筑元素都得到了保留。建筑外观虽然略显单调, 但室内空间却灵活多变。整座图书馆的室内以灰白两色为主色调。

1. Panorama

2. Façade along the street

1. 全景

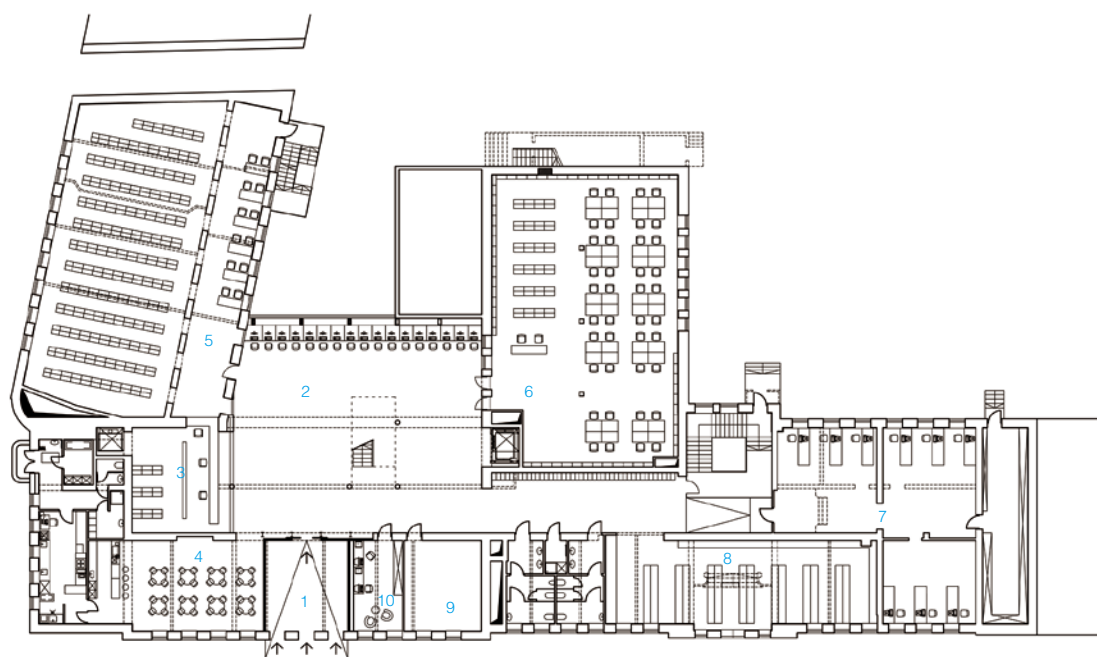
2. 沿街外立面







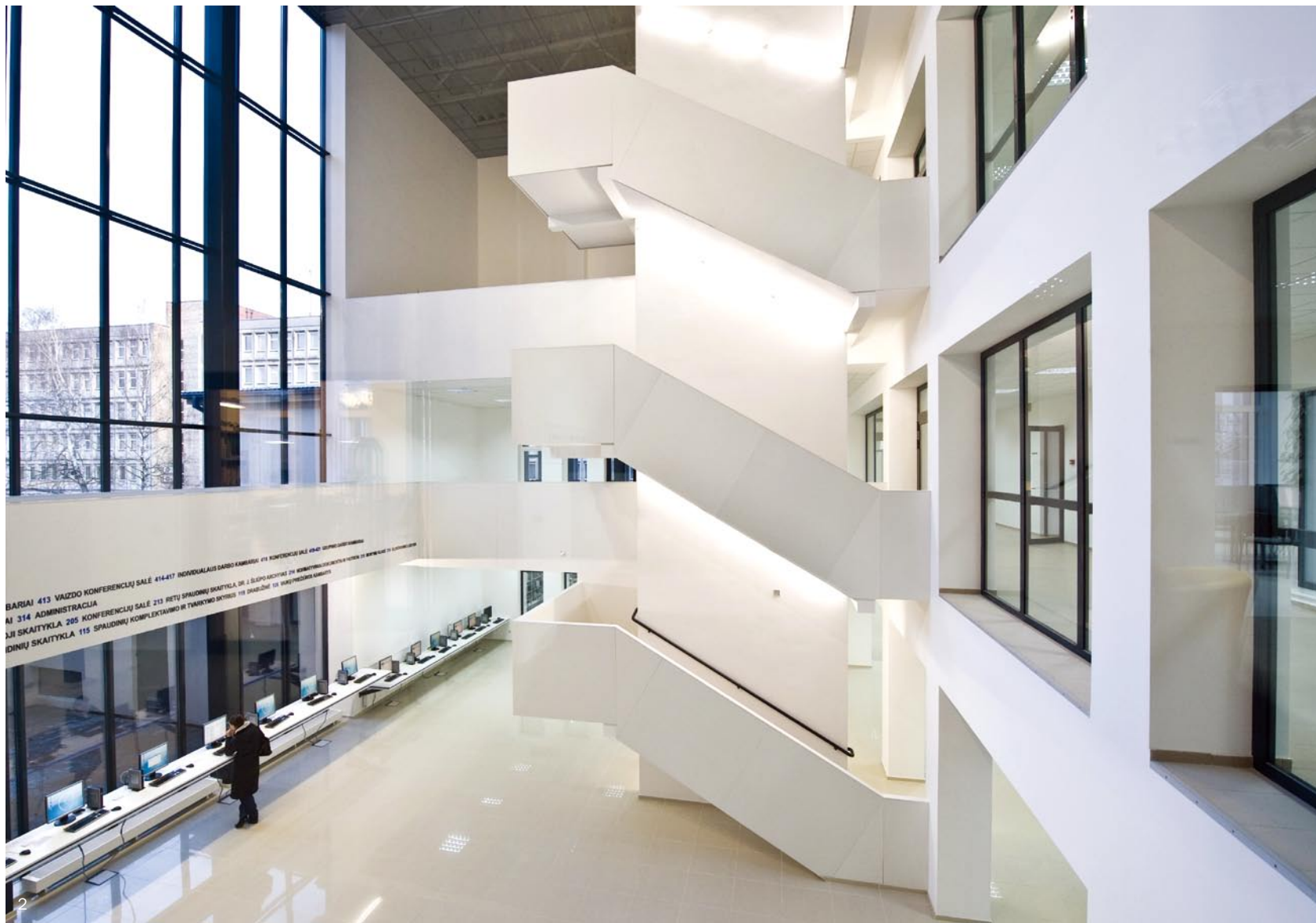
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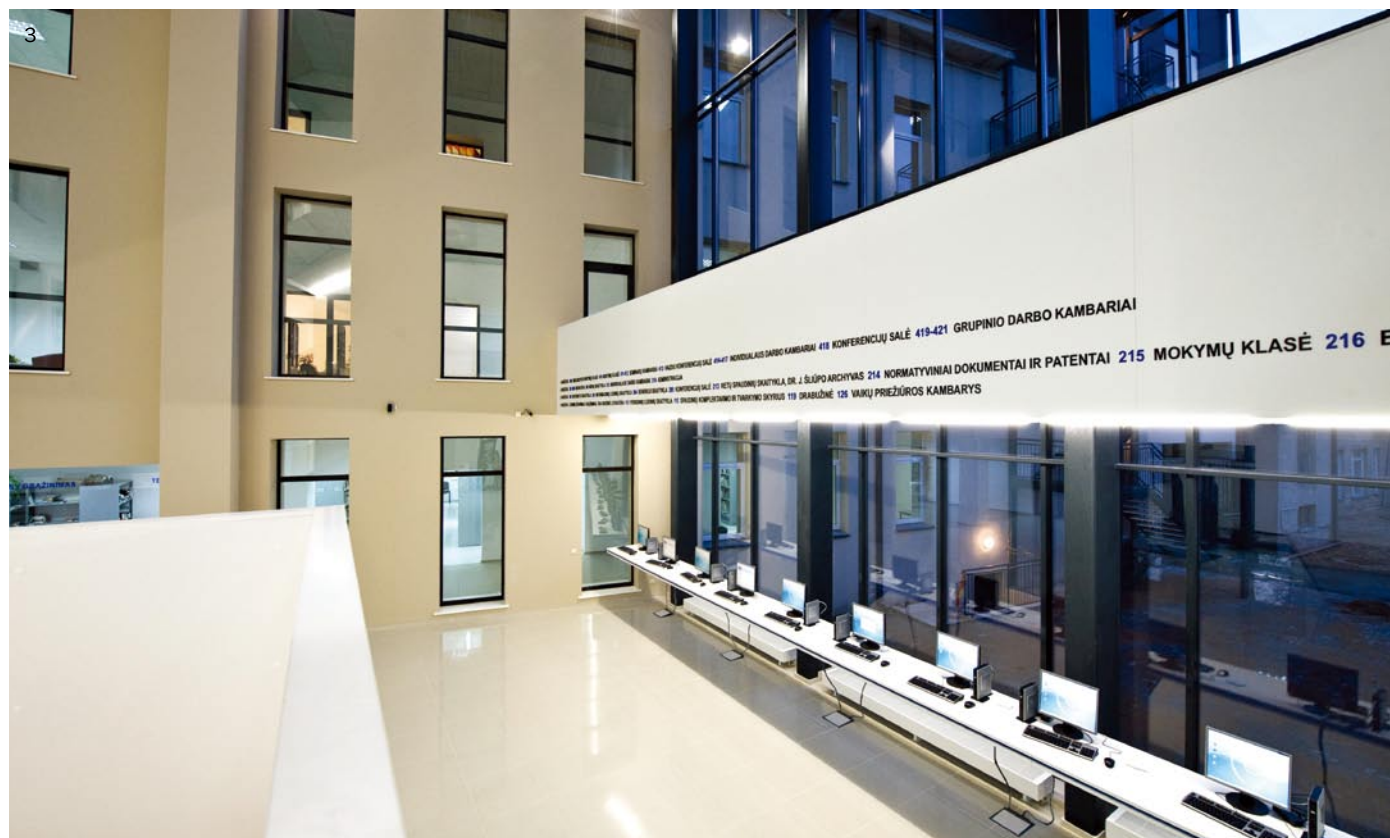
1. Entrance
2. Lobby
3. Reception
4. Cafeteria
5. Literature collection
6. Reading room
7. Management section
8. Wardrobe
9. Playground area
10. Security office

1. 入口
2. 大厅
3. 接待台
4. 自助餐厅
5. 文学藏书区
6. 阅览室
7. 管理办公室
8. 衣帽间
9. 游乐区
10. 安保室

Ground floor plan
一层平面图



1. Dusk view
2-3. Computer service area
1. 暮色时分
2、3. 电脑查询区





1



2



1. Barrier-free space
2. Lounge
3. Reading room

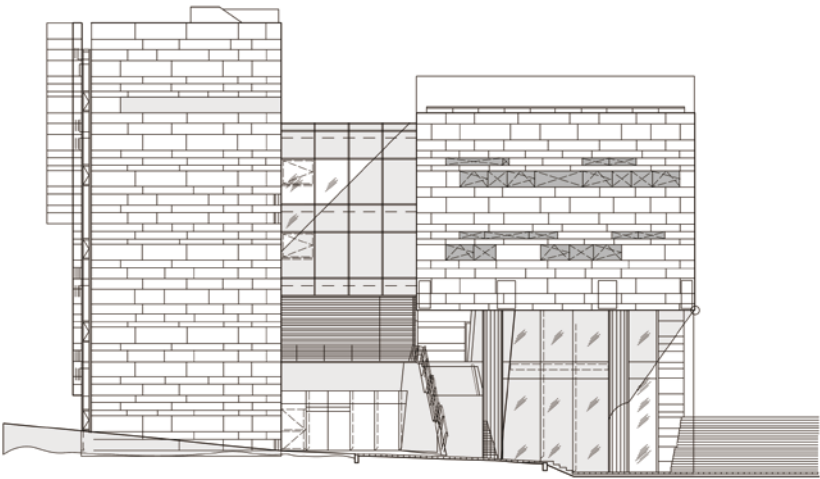
1. 空间无障碍设计
2. 休闲区
3. 阅览室

本-古里安内盖夫大学蒂勒尔中心

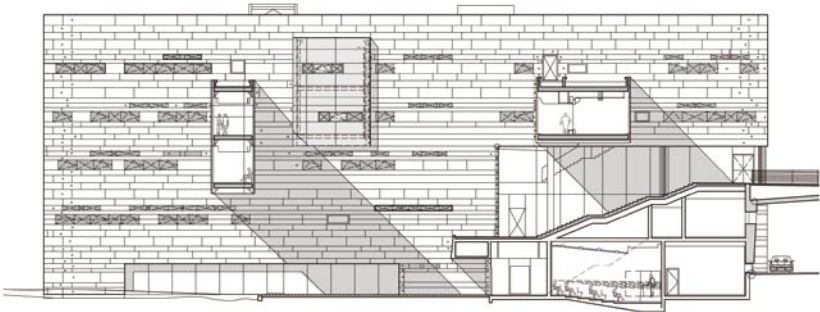
The Diller Centre, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev

Architect: Kimmel-Eshkolot Architects **Location:** Be'er Sheva, Israel **Completion:** 2007 **GFA:** 6,000 m²
Photography: Amit Giron

建筑设计：基摩·埃施克洛特建筑事务所 项目地点：以色列 贝尔谢巴 竣工时间：2007年 建筑面积：6000平方米 图片摄影：阿密特·吉伦



West elevation
西侧立面图



Section
剖面图

1. Seating on the terrace
2. Night view
3. Entrance
1. 平台休闲区
2. 夜景
3. 入口



The Diller Centre for humanities is a new building in the existing university campus that hosts a few departments (faculties), among which is the Bedouin centre devoted for the studies of the Bedouin culture. This centre is entered from the bridge connecting this new Diller centre to the exiting campus. An architectural experience is created for those passing through the building, by means of novel and distinct perspectives that open up while descending and ascending. The inner court and the transparency permit varied views through the building and into it.

The library on the mezzanine level contains a unique collection of books. The library is divided into areas devoted to storage, study and display. These areas are constructed from wood interspersed with transparent and opaque glass, patterned in harmony with the rhythm of the building's envelope. The writers' archives and the cafeteria were placed along a gently sloping pathway. Movement takes place in the open public space between two wings of the building, comprising entrances to different parts of the building.

The building responds to the desert climate as well as to its built surroundings. By using the technology developed specially for this building – concrete cladding with an isolation ventilated layer behind it – and a texture of small horizontal windows, the building enjoys cool temperatures in the hot hours of the day, with transparencies in elevations well protected by the cantilevered sections of the building.

The shell of the building represents its skin at birth rather than some garment sewn on completion of the design. Much research was devoted to choosing materials for the floating shell. Because of the demand that the building should be covered with exposed concrete, various execution options were considered: on-site construction or building with pre-fabricated elements. In addition, the architects searched for light weight materials that would integrate with concrete, such as wood and glass.

蒂勒尔中心是为本-古里安内盖夫大学人文学院的几个科系新建的一座建筑。其中包括一个贝都因中心，致力于研究贝都因文化。一条桥梁将蒂勒尔中心和校园连接在一起，经过这道桥就来到贝都因中心。设计师致力于让从楼中走过的人可以去体验这座建筑，特别打造了上下楼的时候能看到了新奇、独特的视野。内庭以及透明性保证了建筑的通透性，不管是处在楼内还是室外。介于一、二层之间的中层楼是一个独特的图书馆，分成藏书区、学习区和展示区。这些空间的材料采用了木材、透明和不透明的玻璃，纹理上与建筑外观的韵律相和谐。作家档案馆和自助餐厅位于一个斜坡旁边。建筑的两个侧翼之间是开放式公共空间，从这里可以进入建筑内的各个部分。这座建筑适应当地的沙漠环境以及周围的建筑环境。通过应用专门为这个项目开发的技术——混凝土外墙，后面带通风隔离层——和水平方向分布的小型窗体系统，在一天最热的几个小时里这座建筑也能保持较低的温度，外立面透明的地方由悬臂部分来保护。这座建筑的“外壳”仿佛是与生俱来的一层皮肤，而不是在建成的建筑外部“缝”上一件外衣。在外层材料的选取上设计师做了很多研究。因为客户要求建筑必须采取外露的混凝土外立面，设计师考虑了很多种选择：现场浇注或者采用预制构件。此外，设计师寻找能够跟混凝土相融合的轻质材料，比如木材和玻璃。

Awards:
Israel National Association of Builders and Developers, Prize of Excellence, 2008

所获奖项：
2008年以色列国家建筑商与开发商协会杰出奖

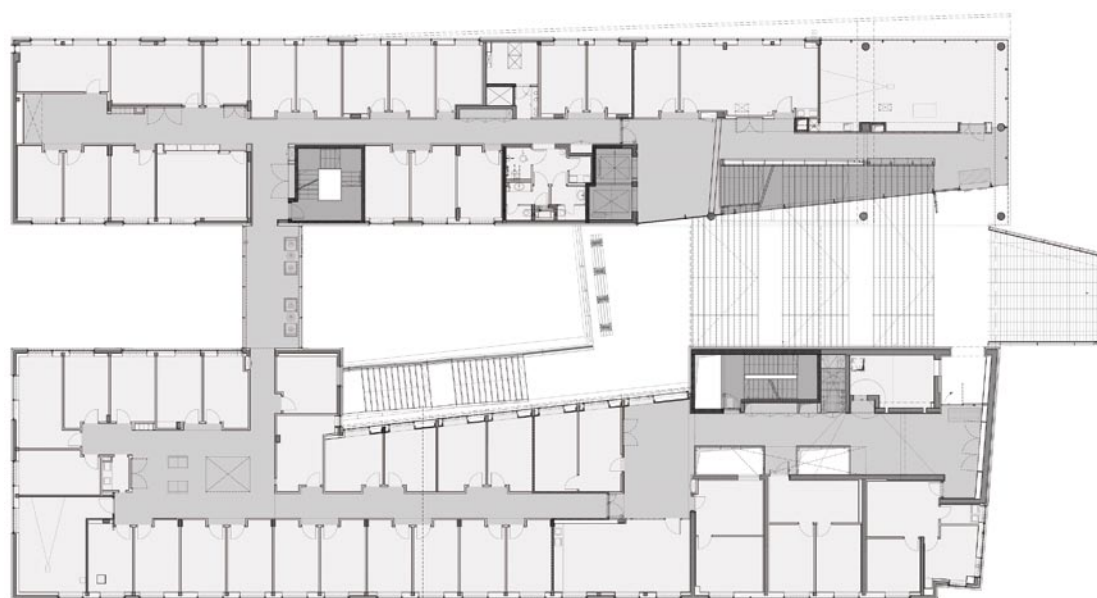




1991 (19.10.1991) 17'10" 17'10"
Helen Gilman Family Center



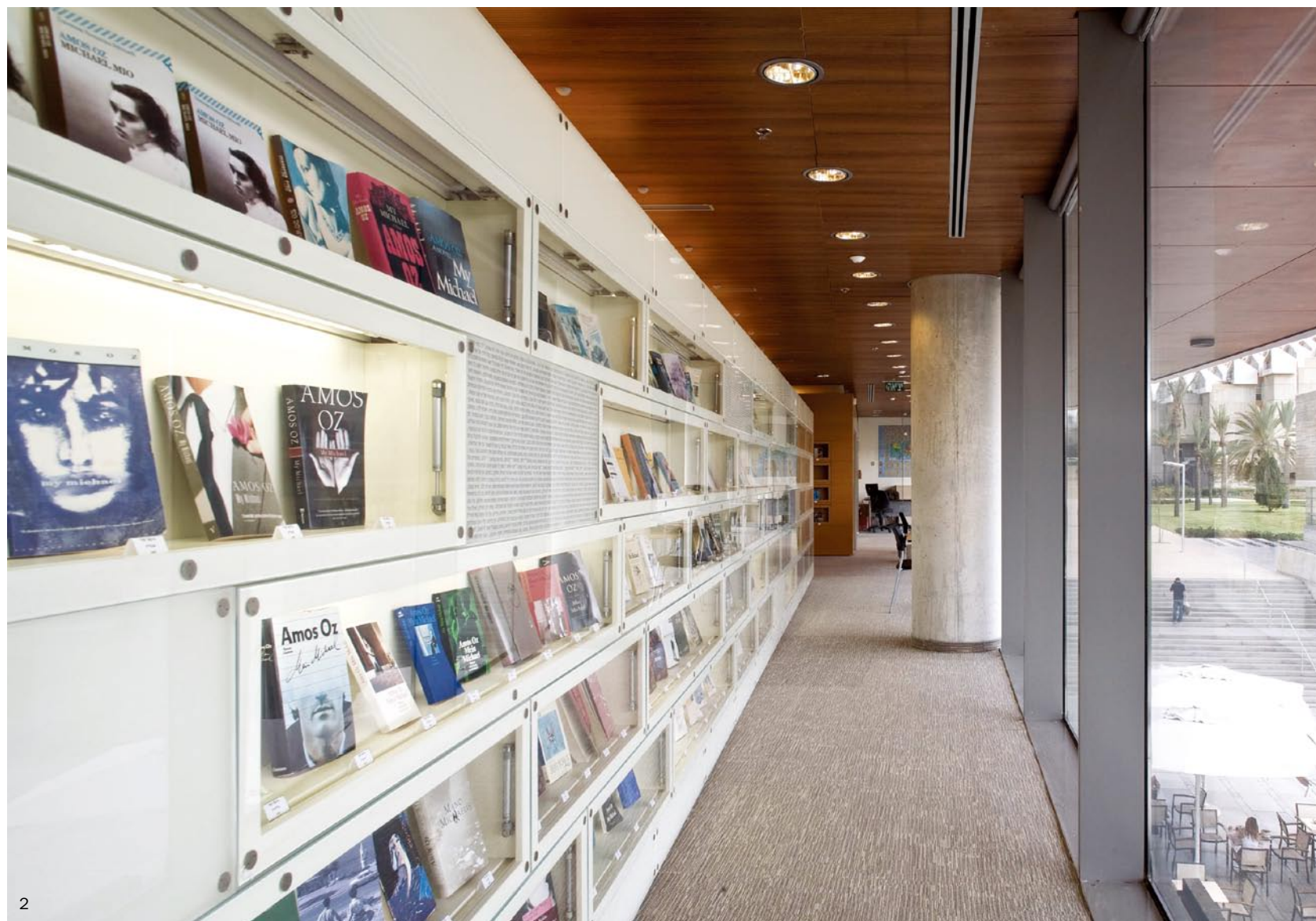
1. Panorama
 2. Courtyard at dusk
1. 全景
 2. 暮色中的庭院



Ground floor plan
一层平面图







2

1. Connecting bridge
 2. Library
 3. Lounge in the gallery
1. 过廊
 2. 藏书展示
 3. 过道落地窗边的休闲区



3

乌德勒支大学图书馆

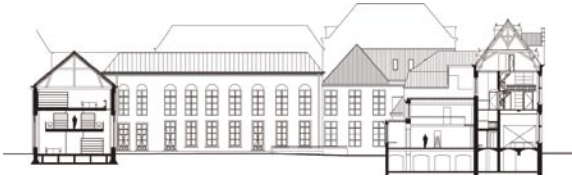
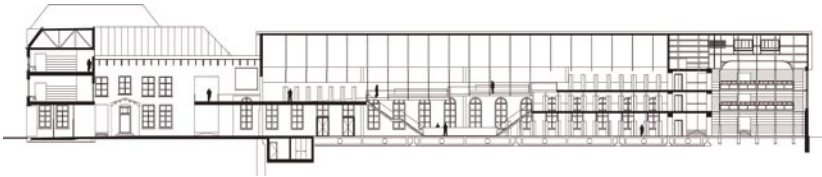
University Library City Centre

Architect: Grosfeld van der Velde Architects **Location:** Utrecht, The Netherlands **Completion:** 2009
GFA: 6,500 m² **Photography:** René de Wit

建筑设计：格罗斯费尔德·凡德维尔德建筑事务所 项目地点：荷兰 乌德勒支 竣工时间：2009年 建筑面积：6500平方米 图片摄影：雷内·德维特

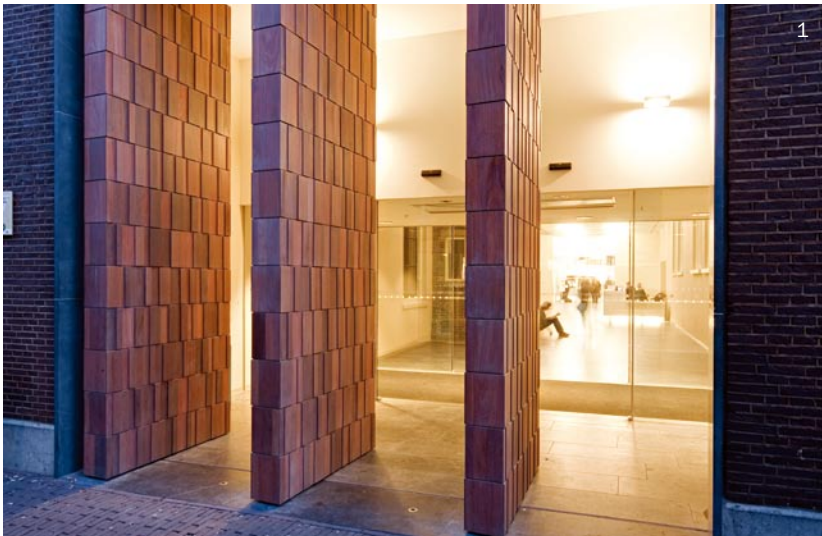


Front elevation
正立面图



Sections
剖面图

1. Entrance
2. Night view
3. Night view
4. Exit
1. 入口
2. 夜景
3. 夜景
4. 出口



The former palace of Louis Bonaparte built in 1807, situated on the Drift in the historic city centre of Utrecht, has undergone a total redesign over recent years. The first and most prominent part of the University Library City Centre (Universiteitsbibliotheek Binnenstad) and the main entrance to the “Drift cluster” on the Drift are now complete. The library accommodates an 8.5-kilometre collection and 350 study desks and carrels. Over the coming years, work on the adjoining section will go ahead with the same intensity and ambition until the UB Binnenstad takes final shape. The whole complex contains six buildings that served primarily as bookshops and archives. The buildings were architecturally very dated and neglected. As a result of numerous alterations made over the years, the original structure and character of the buildings had been lost. As the architects, Grosfeld van der Velde is responsible for the design, which has been produced in close consultation with DHV (detailed drawings and project management).

The design was based on the concept of creating a natural meeting place for education and research, for employees and students, and for the university and the city in the heart of the Drift Cluster. A place where students and books take centre stage. The core values for the identity and perception of the complex include being accessible, transparent, inviting, representative and restful. In addition to providing a functional and pragmatic solution for the programme of requirements, the design accentuates the intrinsic qualities and spatial layout of the different buildings, each of which having its own strengths and complementing the others. The materials, details and colour scheme have been specifically chosen to draw the buildings together to create a unified whole. Particular attention has also been paid to integrating the complex installation techniques and the design of the interior components, such as study desks and carrels, search terminals, the library counter and fittings specifically developed for this project. Most of the study areas are situated at the front of the library and the collection is at right angles to the front of the building in an open arrangement. This makes the building light and transparent and encourages interaction. It creates a studios, attractive work environment where students can walk in and around the collection at their leisure and where there is space to meet for informal contact.

The heart of the complex is the entrance to the library that has a new layout and design that naturally complements the existing building, enhancing the traditional features while creating a new, modern presence for the University Library City Centre.

这座建筑的前身是路易·波拿巴宫殿，建于1807年，位于乌德勒支历史城区中心，近年来进行了一次彻底的翻修。其中最重要的一个部分，即乌德勒支大学图书馆，包括整个建筑群的主入口工程现已竣工。这座图书馆藏书的书架连起来长达8500米，有350张学习桌和单人自习室。未来几年，旁边的工程将继续进行，在规模和雄心上都堪与本项目媲美。整个建筑群包含6座建筑，其他部分主要是书店和资料馆。这些大楼从建筑的角度来说显得很陈旧，似乎已经被人遗忘。经过几年来的无数次改造，原本的建筑结构和特点已经荡然无存。作为本项目的建筑师，格罗斯费尔德·凡德维尔德建筑事务所与DHV公司紧密合作，后者负责细部图的绘制和项目运营管理。





3



4



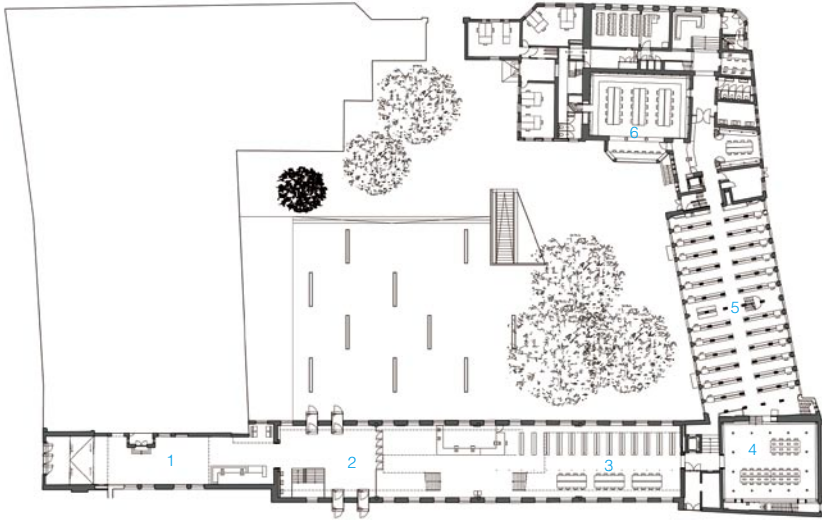
本案的设计理念是打造一个用于教育、研究的适宜交流的场所，为员工、学生、乌德勒支大学以及整座城市服务。在这里，学生和图书是核心。整个建筑群的中心理念就是方便、通透、宜人、轻松且有代表性。除了提供必要的功能用房、满足设计要求，该设计还突出了各座建筑在本质和空间布局上的区别，使每座建筑具有自己的特点，彼此互补。材料、细节和色彩的设计特别着眼于将各个建筑统一起来打造一个整体。设计师还特别关注了装置设计与室内部件的一致性问题，室内部件包括为此项目专门设计的学习桌、单人自习室、计算机检索设备、图书馆接待台和陈设等。大部分的学习空间都安排在图书馆的前半部分，藏书区采用开放式布局。这使得这座建筑显得明亮通透，利于促进交流沟通。这里有专注的学习环境，学生们能够在藏书区自由走动，不时就会发现交流的空间。

整个建筑群的核心是图书馆的大门，此次进行了重新布局和设计，跟原有建筑巧妙融为一体，突出了传统特色的同时，又打造了乌德勒支大学图书馆崭新的现代形象。

1. Hall
2. Entrance and reception
1. 大厅
2. 入口及接待台



Ground floor plan
一层平面图



- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Entrance area | 1. 入口 |
| 2. Entrance town centre | 2. 市政中心入口 |
| 3. Grand gallery | 3. 过道 |
| 4. Chapel | 4. 自习区 |
| 5. Book storage | 5. 藏书区 |
| 6. Main building | 6. 主楼 |





1-3. Entrance and reception

1-3. 入口及接待处







1. Internet area
2. Bookshelves
3. Bookshelves in exposed brick-and-concrete walls

1. 互联网区
2. 藏书区
3. 书架设置在裸露的红砖和混凝土墙壁里

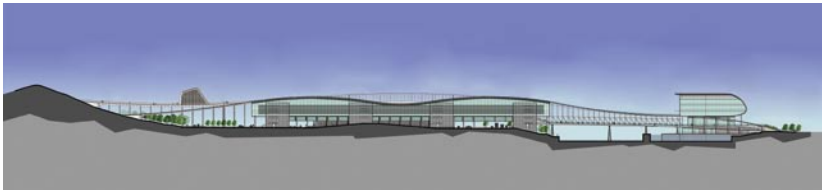


深圳大学城图书馆

University Town Library

Architect: RMJM **Location:** Shenzhen, China **Completion:** 2007 **GFA:** 40,530 m² **Photography:** H.G. Esch Photography

建筑设计：RMJM建筑事务所 项目地点：中国 深圳 竣工时间：2007年 建筑面积：40530平方米 图片摄影：H.G.埃施摄影公司



East elevation
东侧立面图



Section A-A
剖面图A-A

This new University Town Library (Shenzhen Library of Science and Technology) project was won by RMJM as part of a limited entry competition. The scheme is a new “gateway icon” for the campus shared by the graduate schools of Peking University, Tsinghua University, Harbin Institute of Technology and Nankai University. Taking into account the design concept of “unity and modernity”, the long, undulating form of the design echoes the gentle form of the surrounding hills whilst the contemporary materials reflect the erudite language of education and knowledge. Under its wavy roof, the building integrates the requirements of the administration centre and the library elements needed by the four universities. It also acts as a public library for the local area. The building is at the interface of the universities’ campuses and while the entrance plaza, bridge and roof garden provide a series of important public spaces for the entire campus, the structure itself has become a cutting-edge landmark building.

The UTL project sits on a 51,600-square-metre site with 46,750 square metres (GFA) of usable space. With its long undulating form, the structure accommodates a library and an administration centre. The administration centre is located at one end of the structure, in a form symbolic of a “dragon’s head”, while the library tails off as its body looks like a “rising dragon”. The library and administrative centre have bridges that link the areas and the designers worked these bridge structures into a key architectural design element for the building. More importantly, the library is designed to hold 1.5 million books, 3,000 seats, 1,700 data ports and accommodate up to 8,000 visitors a day.

The design promotes a neutral background of light and volumes framing extraordinary vistas of the natural landscape setting. Decoration is kept to a minimum and the space is neatly defined by surface, lines and nodes. The external colours of the building combine white and grey, which makes the building sit harmoniously amongst the green hills and surrounding water. The neutrality of grey allows adjacent colours of the natural environment to stand out gracefully. Modern materials such as glass, aluminium and steel on the exterior, were chosen for their endurance, low maintenance and suitability.

The majority of the building’s internal spaces have open-plan layouts. Full-height curtain walls are utilised on the east and west façades so that natural daylight floods the interior. The interior colour palette takes a combination of grey and white mixed with orange to create a vibrant theme in the library.

The library’s interior design along with architecture design gives the building a feel of elegance. Spacious design is applied in all floors with the same height, pole distance and payload, which makes it convenient for patrons and library’s future expansion. It is a library where people enjoy reading and studying quietly and peacefully.

1. Context

2. Aerial view

3. Panorama
1. 周围环境

2. 俯瞰

3. 全景







这座全新的大学城图书馆（深圳市科技图书馆）项目是RMJM建筑事务所在竞赛中获胜的方案。设计目标是将其打造成大学城里的一座门户建筑，由北大校区、清华校区、哈尔滨工业大学校区、南开校区这四个校区共享。设计理念是“既协调又现代”，于是设计师采用了绵延、波动的建筑造型，呼应周围群山的形态，而现代的建筑材料又充分体现出当代知识与教育的先进性。整座建筑在波浪形的屋顶之下，涵盖了四所大学所需的管理中心和图书馆。同时这也是当地一座公共图书馆。这座图书馆坐落在几个校区的交汇处；入口广场、连桥和屋顶花园为整个大学城提供了一系列重要的公共空间，而建筑结构本身也已经成为一个先锋的地标式建筑。

深圳大学城图书馆占地516000平方米，建筑面积46750平方米，整个结构呈绵延的波浪造型，里面是图书馆和管理中心。管理中心位于建筑的一端，象征着“龙头”的位置；图书馆则占据“龙身”部分，象征着“腾龙”。这两个部分由连桥相连，设计师将这些连桥的结构设计成整座建筑中的关键因素。更重要的是这座图书馆的体量：150万册藏书、3000个座位、1700个数据端口、日接待8000人次。

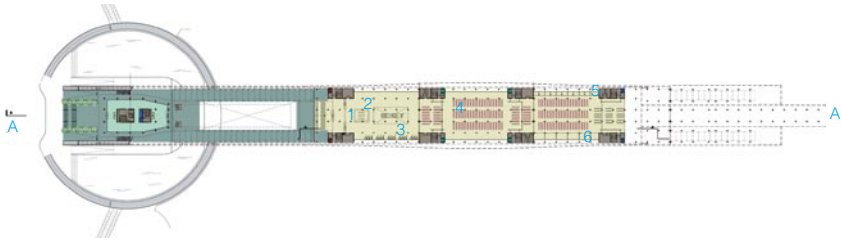
该方案为这座图书馆设计中性的背景，借用远方的自然景观。设计师尽量少用装饰，空间用点、线、面来界定，清楚了。这座建筑的外观色彩结合了白色和灰色，使得建筑与周围的绿色山脉和流水融为一体。中性的灰色让周围自然环境的色彩自然地凸显出来。现代建筑材料的选取（如外部采用的玻璃、铝、钢）以耐久、易维护、可持续性为衡量准则。

建筑内部的大多空间都采用开放式布局。东侧和西侧外立面采用了从楼面至天花板的玻璃幕墙，自然光线能够照射进来。室内的色彩除了灰和白结合之外还混杂了橘黄色，突出图书馆室内的勃勃生气。

这座图书馆不论室内设计还是建筑设计都给人一种优雅的感觉。各个楼层都采用开敞的空间设计，举架高度、柱间距、有效载荷都相同，这对图书馆的读者来说是很方便的，对图书馆未来的扩建也有好处。总之，这是一座让人悠闲、安静地享受阅读和学习乐趣的图书馆。

Awards:
AIA HK Merit Award, 2007

所获奖项：
2007年美国设计师协会香港分会荣誉奖



- First floor plan**
二层平面图
- 1. Hall
 - 2. Borrowing / returning books area
 - 3. Index area
 - 4. General books / science & technology area
 - 5. Individual study rooms
 - 6. Group study rooms
1. 大厅
2. 借还书处
3. 索引区
4. 综合/科技图书区
5. 独立自习室
6. 分组学习室



1. Entrance
 2. West façade
 3. East façade
1. 入口
 2. 西立面
 3. 东立面





1. Corridor
2. Structure
3. Study room
4. Meeting room

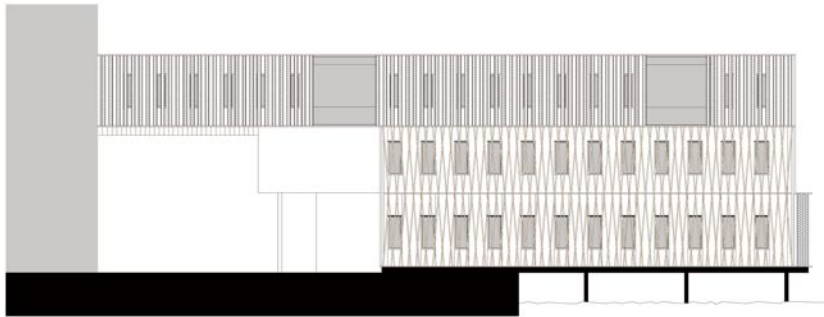
1. 过道
2. 建筑结构
3. 自习室
4. 会议室



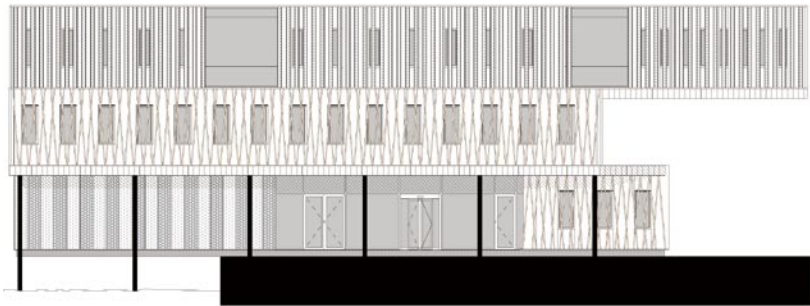
格罗宁根大学WSN大楼 WSN Building Pavilion

Architect: pvanb architecten **Location:** Groningen, The Netherlands **Completion:** 2009 **GFA:** 2,200 m²
Photography: Gerard van Beek Photography (Images by night) & SAPH / Rob de Jong (Images by day)

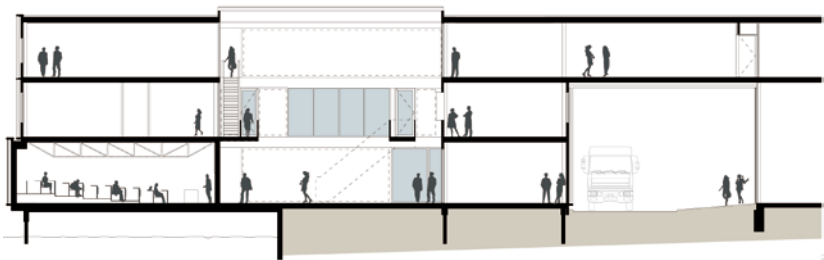
建筑设计：PVANB建筑事务所 项目地点：荷兰 格罗宁根 竣工时间：2009年 建筑面积：2200平方米 图片摄影：夜景：杰勒德·凡·贝克摄影公司；日景：SAPH摄影公司（罗博·德·荣格）



South elevation
南侧立面图



West elevation
西侧立面图



Section A-A
剖面图A-A

1. Close-up of façade
2. Airbridge connection
3. Night view
4. Two parts connected
1. 外立面近景
2. 过廊
3. 夜景
4. 两个部分相连



On the campus of Groningen University, pvanb architecten built an extension to the Duisenberg Building, which houses the Faculty of Economics & Business and Spatial Science. The extension contains part of the library, offices and a lecture hall. The new building is part of a masterplan by West 8, which stipulates freestanding, exuberant pavilion buildings for this section of the campus. This design deviates from that plan because the client wanted the library directly linked to the Duisenberg Building, which has since been partially renovated. The project was constrained by a tight budget and equally tight time frame: the architects had just four months to produce a construction-ready design. So it was reason able enough to get together with the structural engineer, building services engineer, building physics consultant and contractor right from the start. The key issue was how, given the substantial programme and limited budget, to produce a building with the desired “exuberance”. In order to fit the programme into a lucid and compact volume, it was organised in a pentagon around a central void. The void brings light into the building and clarifies the spatial layout; the pentagonal plan keeps sightlines to and from the surroundings open.

This clever organisational strategy made it possible to accommodate the programme in a three-storey volume attached, as requested by the client, to the Duisenberg Building. The top floor contains the library, which is connected to the main building by an air bridge. Below this are two floors of offices and a lecture hall. The programmatically “logical” organisation did, however, present a structural challenge, since it put the open lecture hall at the bottom and the heavy library on the top. This, in combination with the desire for speedy construction, resulted in the use of a steel frame with concrete floors and sandwich panel façades.

The plain façades have been given depth by the application of a second skin consisting of white, yellow and red aluminium coffers, profiles and variously perforated expanded metal sheeting. This produces a moiré effect (interference pattern) over the entire façade surface, with a different pattern of perforations for each of the building’s functions. Although the moiré façade has a softening effect, the harder “real” façade is always visible and so becomes part of a layered visual game. This balance between optical dynamism and an “honest” technical appearance is continued in the interior. In fact, it is even emphasised in the lecture hall where the huge truss girders are painted the same bright red as the seats and floor covering and become part of the interior design. By this ingenious method, the pavilion has acquired an exuberance befitting the campus context.

PVANB建筑事务所设计了格罗宁根大学杜森堡大楼的扩建工程，扩建部分作为经济商学与空间科学学院的大楼，里面包括图书馆、办公室以及礼堂。这座新楼是“West 8”所做的校园规划的一部分。该规划包括格罗宁根校园的这个区域内的多座活力四射的独立建筑。而这座建筑的设计却与该规划有所偏离，因为校方提出要求图书馆与杜森堡大楼直接相连，于是后者便也做了部分的翻新。该项目资金和时间都很有限：设计师只有4个月时间，就要完成全部设计，只待施工。所以设计师必须从一开始就与结构工程师、建筑装备工程师、建筑物理顾问、施工方紧密合作。由于工程量大、资金有限，所以怎样去打造一座校方要求的





3



4



1



1. Road passing through
 2. Façade detail
 3. View from river
1. 中间有一条路穿过
 2. 外立面特写
 3. 毗邻水景



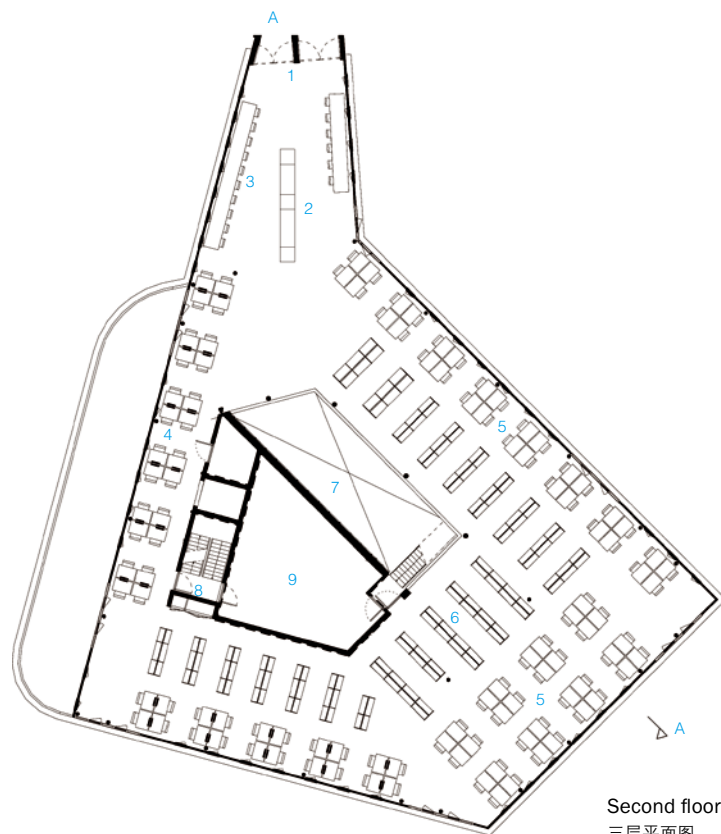
“活力四射”的建筑就成了设计的关键。为了在有限的面积中将各功能区进行清晰明了的布局，设计师采用了五边形的平面，中央设置了天井。天井将光线引入建筑，让空间布局更加明了；五边形的平面使得建筑与周围环境之间的视野更觉开敞。

这一明智的布局策略实现了在3层空间内安排各个功能区的目的，而且正如校方所要求的那样，跟杜森堡大楼相连。顶层是图书馆，通过一条空中过廊与主楼连接。下面的两层是办公室和礼堂。这种安排非常符合逻辑，但是同时却对结构提出了挑战，因为开放式的礼堂设置在了二楼，而较重的图书馆则在顶层。再加上施工还要赶工期，所以最终选择了钢框架结构，搭配混凝土楼板和三明治式外立面。

设计师通过采用第二层表面（由白、黄、红三色的铝板、各种镂空图案的金属板构成），赋予了朴素的外立面以深度。这一设计在整个建筑外表面上打造了一种莫尔效应（叠层视觉效果），每个功能用房的镂空图案各有不同。尽管这种“莫尔外立面”有一种柔化的效果，但更坚硬的那层“真正的外立面”还可以看到，变成了视觉层次的一部分。这种视觉动感与“真实技术表面”之间的平衡一直延续到室内。尤其是在礼堂里更得到了加强：庞大的大梁构架漆上了与座位和地面同样的红色，成为室内设计的一部分。这一独特的设计手法让这座建筑跟整座校园的环境一样充满活力。

1. Entrance to first-phase EBR Library
2. Shelves for magazines
3. Reading tables
4. Workstations with PC
5. Workstations without PC
6. Library book shelves
7. Central void
8. Staircase
9. Installation room

1. 入口（通向EBR图书馆一期工程）
2. 期刊杂志区
3. 阅览区
4. 自习区（配备电脑）
5. 自习区（不带电脑）
6. 书架
7. 中央空地
8. 楼梯
9. 设备室



Second floor plan
三层平面图



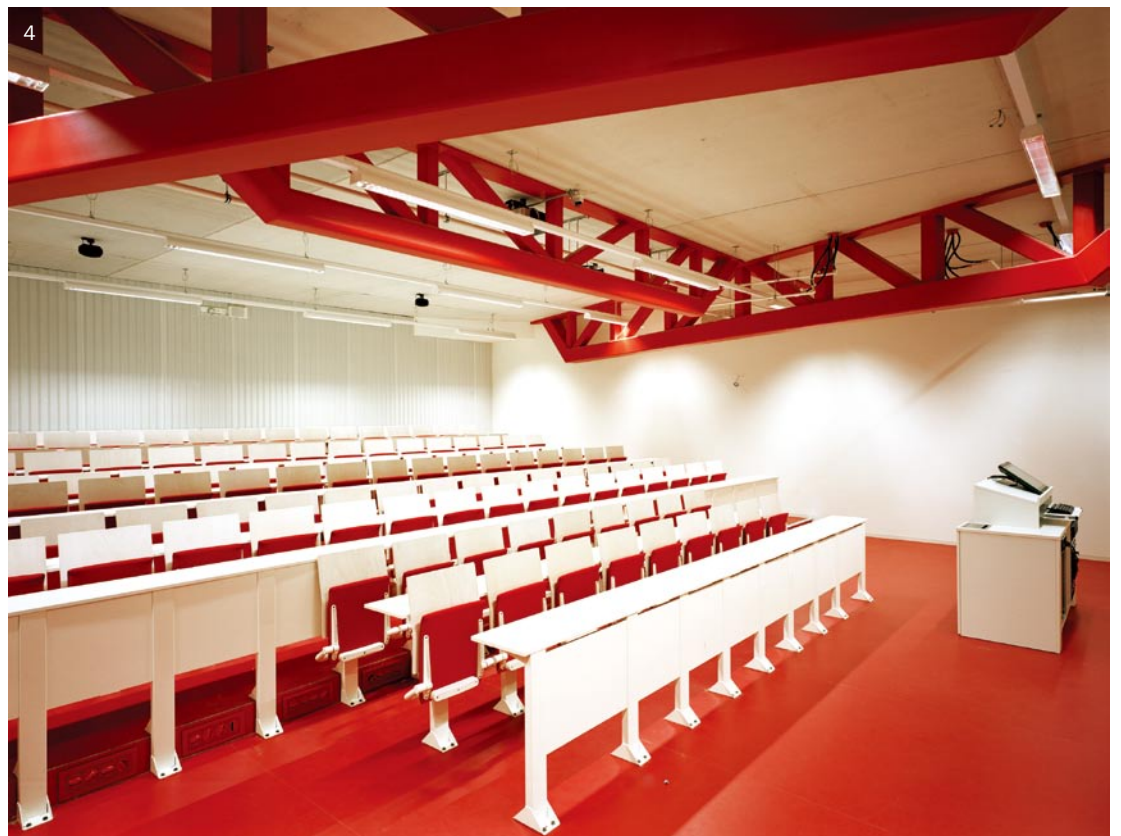
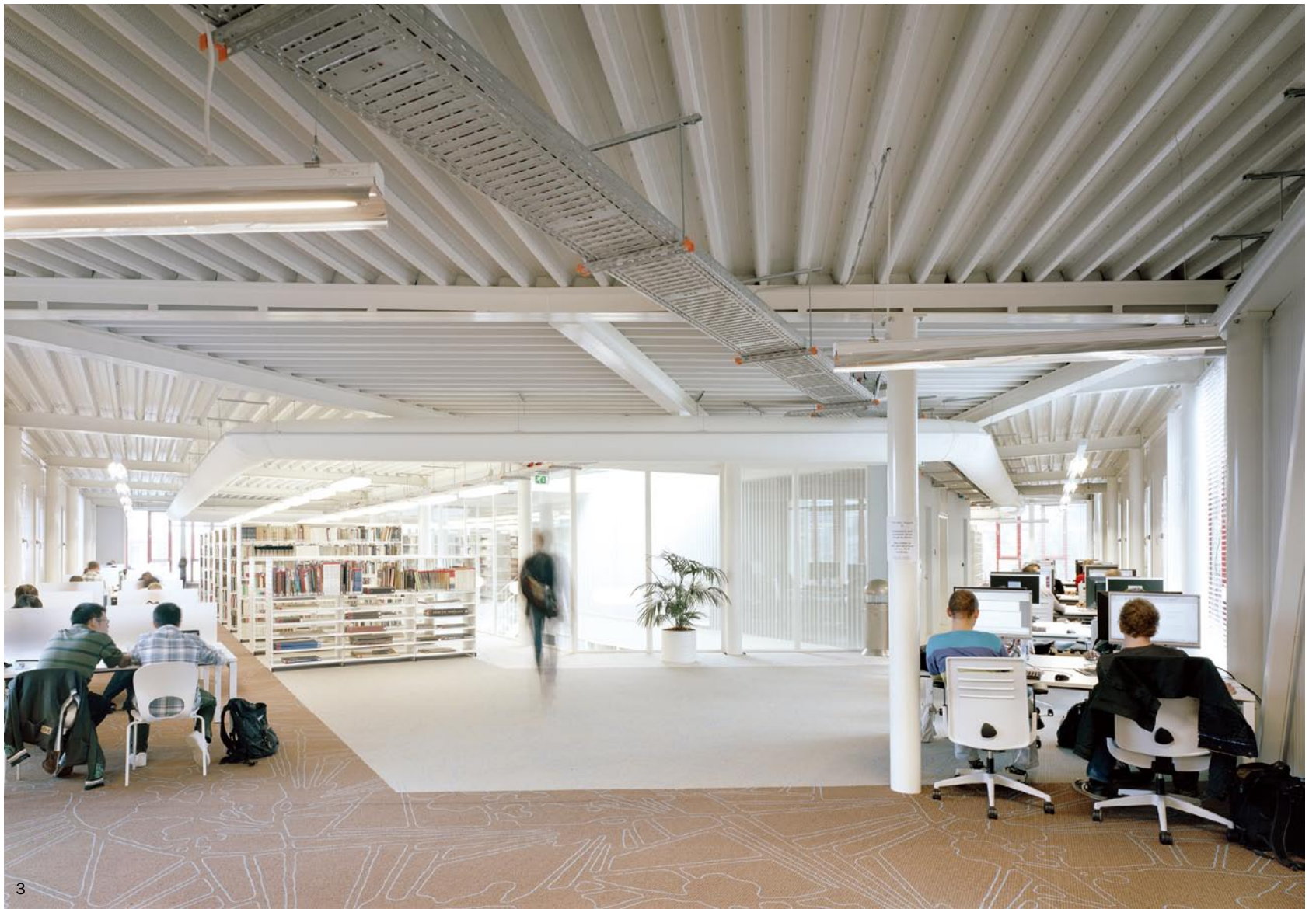
1



2

1. Entrance hall
2. Bookshelves
3. Reading area
4. Lecture hall

1. 入口门厅
2. 藏书区
3. 阅览区
4. 教室



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